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TELEGRAMS.

A Singular Rumor Current on the Continent.

President Grant to Visit the Sovereigns with an Iron-Clad Fleet.

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EUROPE.

A Singular Rumor on the Continent—President Grant to Visit the Great Sovereigns—The Yacht Sappho—Challenge to the World.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—A story has been extensively published on the Continent lately to the effect that President GRANT will soon visit the Sovereigns of Europe, and that he will make the transatlantic voyage accompanied by a fleet of iron-clads....The *Saturday Review* of to-day, in an article on American finances, thinks that the chances are decidedly against the repudiation of the national debt on the part of the United States, because its payment is easy and profitable....Mr. WILLIAM DOUGLAS has issued a challenge to the world to race his yacht *Sappho* (American) to Sandy Hook on the 4th of July next.

Sentence of Paris Editors—Pardon of Rioters—Resignation of French Ambassadors.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—The trial of the editors of the *Rappel* (irreconcilable newspaper) for a violation of the law relating to the public Press, has been brought to an end. CHARLES HUGO and FELIX PYAT, the chief editors, were sentenced to four months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 1,000 francs each. The latter gentleman was also sentenced additionally to four months' imprisonment and 1,000 francs fine for having distributed among the soldiers in the barracks an article calculated to foment insurrection....Prime Minister OLLIVIER recently petitioned the Emperor for the pardon of the miners who had been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for participation in the riots at Aubin some time ago. The Emperor has complied, and to-day the prisoners were set at liberty.....It is announced to-day on the best authority that the French Ambassadors at London and Berlin have resigned......It is reported to-day that the Ministry will propose a reduction in the contingent force of from 75,000 to 100,000 men....M. OLLIVIER to-day received the Magistracy of Paris in a body.....Yesterday there was an important reunion of the Ministers at the Ministry of Justice, and there was still another meeting to-day under the Presidency of the Emperor....It is said that a circular will be sent by the new Minister of the Interior to the Prefects of all the Departments, making known the policy of the Government. The documents, it is further said, are very liberal in tone.

The Question of Infallibility—A Compromise Effected at Rome—Father Hyacinthe and the Ecumenical Council.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—The *Memorial Diplomatique* asserts that a compromise has been arranged on the question of the infallibility of the Pope. Infallibility will be affirmed, but dissent from the article will be indulged....The correspondent of the *Temps*, writing from Rome, ridicules the story extensively prevailing that Père HYACINTHE, upon appealing to the Ecumenical Council, was not heard nor recognized.

MADRID, Jan. 8.—Nothing has yet been settled concerning the Ministry. There is much political agitation throughout the country.

HAYTI.

Capture of Port-au-Prince Confirmed—Fate of Salnave Unknown.

HAVANA, Jan. 8.—The capture of Port-au-Prince by the Haytian insurgents is fully confirmed. The crew of the English war steamer *Defence* aided in extinguishing the conflagration. The whereabouts and fate of SALNAVE are unknown.

MEXICO.

Mr. Seward's Movements—Death of a Prominent Politician—Great Freshets—Terrible Loss of Life—Fears of a General Revolution.

HAVANA, Jan. 8.—The regular mail steamer from Vera Cruz arrived here to-day, bringing advices from the City of Mexico to the 1st inst....Governor SEWARD was still at the Capital, but expected to leave for Vera Cruz on the 10th....Señor ZARCO, the editor of the *Siglo*, and a prominent politician, is dead. The Congress had appropriated $30,000 for the relief of his family....Great freshets have occurred in the province of Chiapa. The water completely washed away many farms lying along the borders of the rivers, and it was computed that no less than 200 lives were lost....General NEGRETE's partisans had invaded and captured Los Libres....General ALATORRE, being unable to suppress the rebellion in Puebla, had resigned his command....The revolution in San Luis Potosi is increasing....In Puebla the insurgents had captured several towns, defeating the Government troops and capturing and executing General BOCARDO....The estimates of the War Department for the coming year were $7,000,000....The fears of a general revolution are daily increasing.

CUBA.

Proclamation from General De Rodas—The Fighting Cubans Pronounced "Insurgents in Incendiarism"—Arrival of the Gunboats—Miscellaneous.

HAVANA, Jan. 8.—Captain-General DE RODAS has issued a proclamation, generally complimentary to the behavior of the citizens and army. He says the sickly season has passed without diminishing the strength of the army. The insurgents took the offensive twice and were twice repulsed. The insurrection after that was confined to the mountains. The troops already here were sufficient to subdue the insurgents, and the reason that so many troops were coming from Spain was that their Spanish countrymen desired to spare the sacrifices of Spaniards in Cuba. He adds that the Cubans are not insurgents in war only, but in incendiarism. The civil tribunals were performing their duties as usual, while, owing to the surrenders in the Cinco Villa District, the troops remain without work.

HAVANA, Jan. 7.—The "proclamation" of the Cuban Junta, recently printed here, is now generally considered as a hoax. It is thought the document was invented by the New-York *Cronista* or the Havana *Voz de Cuba*. There are many here, however, who are regularly imposed upon by articles in the *Voz de Cuba*, who believe the proclamation genuine. No confirmation or denial of the truth of the document has yet been received from America. In the meantime it has been telegraphed to various points in the interior of the Island, where it has unquestionably exerted a powerful influence. [NOTE—The denial was promptly forwarded from this office.—ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTER.]....Fifteen more of the Spanish gunboats arrived from New-York to-day at noon. They were accompanied by the war steamer *Pizarro*....The steamship *Saxonia* arrived from Hamburg this morning....The municipality of Matanzas has imposed an export duty as follows: On sugar, 10 cents per box, and 30 cents per hogshead; on molasses, 25 cents for Muscovado, and 20 cents for clayed....The *Voz de Cuba*, in a recent editorial, seriously advises the repopulation of the island with Spaniards, and suggests that inducements be held out to the 40,000 Spanish soldiers, who have arrived here to put down the insurrection, to settle permanently in Cuba, and thus exterminate the enemies of Spain....The *Voz de Cuba* to-day publishes a telegram from New-York, stating that the Junta yesterday resolved to hire persons to assassinate the Spanish Minister, the Spanish Consul and the editor of the *Cronista*.

HAVANA, Jan. 8.—The *Prensa* announces the killing of thirty unarmed men in the vicinity of Manzanillo, a few days since, by the insurgents.

THE CASE OF CALDWELL.

Singular Affair in the Court Room at Montreal—Escape of Caldwell—A Reward Offered for His Arrest.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, Jan. 8.—CALDWELL was, this morning, brought before Judge COURSOL for examination on the charge brought against him by MERCER. He was discharged owing to the insufficiency of the evidence. Some thirty other charges are pending against him, and the High Constable had a warrant for his arrest on one of these. However, immediately on the Judge pronouncing his discharge, DEVLIN, his counsel, took his arm and walked out of the Court room with him. The door was locked behind them in the face of the High Constable, who was following after them with a warrant for the rearrest of CALDWELL. It was some time before the door could be opened, and when it was, CALDWELL was nowhere to be found. The Government Constables are out in every direction, but up to the present they have found no trace of CALDWELL. The affair has caused considerable excitement. The Judge and the counsel for the prosecution are in a great rage. There is no doubt that DEVLIN and CALDWELL had made complete arrangements beforehand for his escape, and it is hinted that the authorities were not so active as they might have been.

MONTREAL, Jan. 8—Evening.—The Consul-General has offered a reward of $100 for the apprehension of CALDWELL. No clue has yet been discovered as to his whereabouts.

POLITICAL.

Indiana Democratic State Convention—"Straight" Democratic Resolutions—The Fifteenth Amendment.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 8.—The Democratic Convention convened at the Academy of Music this morning at 10 o'clock. The Convention was called to order by Hon. L. DEVLIN, Chairman of the Central Committee. General M. D. MUNSON, of Crawfordsville, was made temporary Chairman, and a Committee of one from each Congressional District was appointed to select permanent officers, of which Judge JOSEPH E. McDONALD was Chairman. This Committee subsequently reported the following officers:

General JAMES R. SLACK, of Huntingdon, Chairman; R. J. BRIGHT, of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, and L. G. MATTHEWS, of the New-Albany *Ledger*, Secretaries, and one Vice-President from each Congressional District.

The following are the names of the Democratic Central Committee, selected by the delegations of each district:

First District, ——; Second District, John S. Davis; Third District, R. D. Slater; Fourth District, Nathan Raymond; Fifth District, E. S. Alvord; Sixth District, Wm. Mack; Seventh District, J. S. Williams; Eighth District, J. Swinter; Ninth District, John O. Berson; Tenth District, E. W. Brown; Eleventh District, J. D. Early.

A motion was made by a delegate from Tippecanoe County authorizing the Central Committee to select their own Chairman, to be one of their own number, was voted down by a large majority.

A motion then prevailed to proceed to the nomination of candidates for State officers, commencing with Judges of the Supreme Court. Judge JAMES L. WORDEN, of the First Supreme District, was nominated. For Attorney-General, BAYLESS W. HANNA, of Terre Haute, on the first ballot. The following are the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Indiana, in delegate Convention assembled, declare that the Federal Union with all the rights and dignity of the several States should be preserved, and to secure that great national blessing the Constitution must be respected and observed, and every approach to centralized despotism defeated, whether attempted by Congress or the Executive; that recent events have more than ever convinced us of the infamous and revolutionary character of the reconstruction measures of Congress, and we denounce these measures as an invasion of the sovereign and sacred rights of the people and of all the States; that the independence of the Supreme Court of the United States is essential to the safety and security of the States and people, and we declare that the measures of Congress having in view the destruction of the powers of that Court to adjudicate on the enactments of Congress is a dangerous evidence of the usurpations of the Legislative over the Judicial departments of the Government; that we are in favor of tariff for the revenue only, and we demand that the burdens of taxation shall be fairly and equally adjusted, and that such an adjustment cannot be made without striking from the statute book the present unjust and odious Tariff laws—a system of taxation based upon favoritism, and which has destroyed the American shipping and commerce, oppressed the people of the great agricultural regions, which compels the many to pay a tribute to the few, and which has built up monopolies, and controls not only every American market, but also the legislation of Congress, and we demand that the prime articles of necessity, such as tea, coffee, sugar and salt, shall be placed upon the free list; that we are willing to pay our national debt in strict compliance with the contracts, whether it was made payable in gold or greenbacks; but we are unwilling to do more than that, and we declare that the Five-twenty bonds are payable in greenbacks or their equivalent, and we condemn the policy of the Administration which is squandering millions of money by buying such bonds at a high rate of premium, when the Government had a clear right to redeem them at par; that the national bank system organization in the interest of the bondholders ought to be abolished, and greenbacks issued in lieu of such bank paper, thus saving millions annually to the people and giving to the whole people instead of the few the benefits of issuing paper currency; that the business interests of the country demand an increased volume of currency, and the burden of the public debt, the high rate of interest and taxation imperatively forbid the contraction of currency in the interests of the bondholders; that the shares of stock in the national banks ought to be subjected to school and municipal taxation, on the same conditions as other property; and we demand of our State Legislature that the shares of such banks shall be subjected to equal taxation with other property of the State; that the bonds of the United States ought to be taxed by Congress for national purposes to such an extent as will substantially equalize the taxation of such bonds with other property subject to local taxation; that we denounce the action of our last Legislature, in attempting to force upon the people the proposed Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as in palpable violation of our State Constitution, and we solemnly protest against Indiana being counted for said amendment, and we hereby declare our unalterable opposition to its ratification; that any attempt to regulate the moral ideas, appetites or innocent amusements of the people by legislation is unwise and despotic; that we are opposed to any change in the Naturalization laws of the United States, whereby admission to citizenship will be made more difficult or expensive; and we especially denounce the proposed plan of transferring the naturalization of aliens to the Courts of the United States, and abridging the power of the State Courts in that respect as a hardship, and an expense to the poor and friendless candidate for American citizenship; that we recognize the proposed change as the offshoot of intolerant Know-Nothingism—the twin relic of Radicalism itself.

After the adoption of the resolutions, ex-Senator HENDRICKS and Hon. D. W. VOORHEES made brief speeches. A resolution was adopted authorizing the State Central Committee to select a Chairman from their own members. The Convention adjourned.

While the balloting for officers was progressing, a delegate proposed three cheers for the State of New-York for repealing the vote approving the Fifteenth Amendment, which were given with a will.

A great fight this afternoon will be made on the Chairmanship of the State Central Committee. E. S. ALVORD, of Marion; Colonel TOM DOWLING, of Terre Haute, and General JOHN G. LOVE, of Marion, are the prominent candidates. It is understood that ALVORD is a candidate in opposition to the Talbot clique and in favor of the Bright interest.

WASHINGTON.

The Nomination of Mr. Hoar—Stormy Proceedings in Executive Session—Mr. Sumner vs. Mr. Howard—Unsatisfactory Interview with the President—The Coming State Dinner.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—As time passes and the discussion on the prospects of Mr. HOAR's confirmation are talked about, we get inklings of some of the stormy scenes which took place in the secret meeting of the Senate during the Executive Session, when he was laid on the table. It appears that Mr. SUMNER spoke no less than three times in favor of the confirmation. First he argued the question, then he entreated, and finally he was acrimonious and severe. In the course of his last speech he said that a spirit of revenge and vindictiveness had entered the Chamber. Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, jumped to his feet and called Mr. SUMNER to order. A scene of confusion ensued. The Vice-President fumbled over the *Manual*, Mr. SUMNER asked Mr. HOWARD to take the words down and have them read, smiling pleasantly at the Michigan Senator at the same time, as much as to say to him, "You will find that I am in order." Finally Mr. HOWARD withdrew his objection, and thus ended the storm.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICIANS AND THE PRESIDENT.

A delegation from Pennsylvania arrived here to urge the claims of Pennsylvania and Mr. BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER for the possible vacancy in the Attorney-General's office. They had an interview with the President on the subject, and said that they had good reason to believe that Mr. HOAR would not now be confirmed and that the vacancy in the Cabinet alluded to would take place. The President replied that he knew nothing about the subject and the delegation.

THE PRESIDENT'S FIRST STATE DINNER.

The first State dinner of the President will occur on Wednesday, the 12th. There will be present the Cabinet and several leading members of the Senate and House, but none of the Diplomatic Corps, as has been stated, it being impracticable to dine so many at the same time. The dinner to the Diplomatic Corps will follow in the regular order.

NOMINATIONS.

The President will send to the Senate on Monday quite a number of nominations. The contest over the nominations for Oregon has been substantially settled between the contending factions. A new slate was made up to-day. Governor FLANDERS will probably be retained.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE PROPOSED WORLD'S FAIR.

A public meeting was held to-night at Lincoln Hall in furtherance of the proposed International Fair. Probably 3,000 persons were present, including a number of Congressmen. Addresses were delivered by Dr. Stanberry, Colonel Forney, General Garfield, Thomas B. Bryan, of Chicago, General Howard and Colonel W. H. Philip. Much enthusiasm was manifested. The following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That we will with renewed effort urge upon Congress the passage of the bill now pending before it, for the organization of the International Industrial Exhibition, believing that it is feasible and practicable, and if held will be successful and of immense service to the industrial interests of the entire nation, and an incalculable benefit to the whole country.

Encouraging letters were received from the Governors of Kansas, Alabama, Indiana, Wisconsin and Maryland.

WEEKLY CURRENCY STATEMENT.

Amount of fractional currency received from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department during the week, $800,000.

Shipments.

To the Assistant Treasurer at New-York	$200,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at Boston	100,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia	75,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at Baltimore	50,000
To the national banks	192,618
Total shipments	$617,618
The Treasurer holds in trust for the national banks as security for circulation	$342,425,050
And public deposits	19,041,000
National bank notes burned during the week	182,960
Total amount burned to date	18,907,907
Bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week	286,840
Total amount paid by the Treasurer	18,680,000
Balance due for mutilated notes	212,317
Bank circulation outstanding at this date	299,680,967
Fractional currency destroyed during the week	638,000

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Maryland Legislature—Opinion of Reverdy Johnson.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 8.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company having requested the opinion of Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON upon the question of the constitutionality of the State Legislature, which requires the Company to pay into the Treasury one-fifth of the gross proceeds from passenger travel over the Washington branch of the road, he discusses the matter at some length, and in conclusion says: "I am clearly of opinion that the acts of the Maryland Legislature, above referred to, of 1832, 1844 and 1852, as far as they impose the tax in question, are unconstitutional and void."

Fires in Rochester and Philadelphia—A Dollar Store Burned Out.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 8.—A fire occurred this morning in ELLIS & HARBINE's flouring mill, in North Water-street, causing damage to the amount of $15,000; insured.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—A fire occurred this morning at No. 713 Chestnut-street, on the second floor, occupied as a packing room of the dollar store on the first floor. The stock is ruined. T. A. WARNE & Co., manufacturers of watches and jewelry, occupied part of the second floor, and suffer considerable damage. The building is not seriously damaged.

Anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans—Observance in Different Places.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—A banquet was given and a flag raised at the St. Louis Hotel to-day by the proprietress, Mrs. E. A. POLLARD, in celebration of the anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans. It was the only celebration here.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 8.—In the Legislature the House to-day passed resolutions honoring the memory of General JACKSON, and in commemoration of the battle of New-Orleans.

Meeting of the Surviving Patriots of the War of 1812 at St. Louis—Pensions Desired.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8.—The surviving patriots of the war of 1812, residing in this State, met here to-day. Quite a number were present and many sent letters regretting their inability to attend. General RANNEY, of St. Louis, presided. The object of the meeting was to draft a memorial to Congress asking that all surviving soldiers of the war of 1812 be placed on the pension list. This object was accomplished, and the meeting adjourned. The ages of those present ranged from 73 to 91.

RUPERT'S LAND.

A Loan of £550 Forced from the Hudson Bay Company by the Insurgents—An Irish Priest their Chosen Leader.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—A letter from St. Boniface, dated Dec. 24, says: On the 22d instant the Winnipeg insurgents forced a loan of £550 sterling from the Hudson Bay Company under protest. Five hundred and fifty pounds of the amount was used to purchase the press and printing material belonging to CALDWELL & Co., from which is to be issued a paper in the interests of the insurgents. Its name will be the *Independent*, and it is to be edited by Major ROBINSON. A young Irish priest named O'DONOHUE is leading the insurgents. He contemplates making a journey to the United States, but whether for raising funds or enlisting Fenians is unknown. A letter from Governor MCTAVISH, dated at Fort Garry, Dec. 25, to the Hudson Bay Company's agent at St. Paul, says that the loan mentioned above was obtained by the insurgents carrying off the Company's safe which contained the amount named. The stolen funds are redeemable at Fort Garry York Factory in exchange on London. He warns Americans against negotiating these notes as they are useless.

Important Railroad Enterprise in Canada—Ottawa, Red River and British Columbia to be United.

OTTAWA, Canada, Jan. 8.—Notice is given in the official gazette that an application will be made to Parliament next session for an act of incorporation for a company to build a railway from Ottawa to Fort Garry, Red River, and thence to the confines of British Columbia; also for the construction of a branch thereof from Fort Garry to the most convenient point in the United States, with power, also, to build steamers and other vessels, and navigate the River Saskatchewan and its branches, and the rivers and lakes traversed by the railway; also that the money credit of the Dominion be extended in aid of such company by granting mortgages on the wild lands of the Crown along the route, in proportion as the work proceeds. The name of the Company will be "The Canadian Pacific Railway and Navigation Company." Application will also be made for authority to narrow the gauge of the branches of the Great Western Railway.

The Pacific Coast—Political Corruption in San Francisco—Mining Matters.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—It is stated that a large sum has been raised by the members of the Ring in the Board of Supervisors and their friends as a lobby fund to prevent legislative action with regard to the municipal affairs of this city....The United States Branch Mint at Carson, Nevada, is ready for operation in every department....During the week the mining stocks have been moderately active, but closed with a general decline. Alpha, $17; Belcher, $15; Bullion, $10; Chollar, $18; Confidence, $35; Crown Point, $15; Empire Mill, $27; Gould & Curry, $61; Hale & Norcross, $154; Imperial, $46; Kentuck, $145; Occidental, $18; Ophir, $14; Overman, $74; Savage, $45; Sierra Nevada, $6; Yellow Jacket, $63. The Empress Mill and Ophir Companies have levied assessments, the former $10 per share and the latter $5 per share.

The Glens Falls Bank Robbers Traced to Albany—Some of the Property Found—Severity of the Weather.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—THOMAS J. SHAY to-day found in one of our streets an envelope containing the will of HALSEY R. WING, of Glens Falls, partially burned. This will had been deposited in the Glens Falls Bank, and was a part of the property stolen from that bank yesterday. The thieves were undoubtedly in this city to-day....The steamer *Connecticut* reached her dock this morning, from New-York, and will return to-morrow....The weather indicates a close of the river again by Monday....Messrs. CORMAC, MCWILLIAMS and MICHAEL CONWAY will represent the Albany Bricklayers' and Plasterers' Union in the National Convention, to be held at Chicago next week.

The Admission of Colored Men in Theatres—Test Cases in Charleston, S. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 8.—Last night a colored man, for whom a ticket had been purchased by a white man, applied for admission to the dress circle of the Academy of Music and was refused admittance by Manager JOHN T. FORD, of Baltimore, the lessee. Another colored man applied for a ticket for the reserved seats and was refused. This morning warrants were issued upon the affidavits of the two colored men, and Mr. FORD was arrested at the Academy of Music on the charge of violating the State law for carrying out the provisions of the Civil Rights bill. Mr. FORD gave bail to appear at the next term of the Court of General Sessions.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—Governor HAIGHT has appointed JACKSON TEMPLE, of this city, as a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, in the place of Judge SANDERSON, resigned....The Chollar Mining Company has declared a dividend of $1 per share, payable on the 10th inst.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 8.—FLORENCE KELLY, the alleged female swindler, was to-day discharged on a writ of *habeas corpus*. To-night she was escorted to the depot by Rev. Mr. CODY, of Christ Church, who bought her a ticket for Montreal. She left on the 9:30 P. M. train.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 8.—This is the coldest day of the season thus far, the thermometer ranging from 16° to 20°.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 8.—The Supreme Court of Alabama has decided that there has been no property in slaves since 1863; that every judgment given by any of the Courts in Alabama from 1861 to 1865 is null and void, and that all officers of Courts and Legislatures were mere usurpers during that period.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 8.—About 250 Chinese arrived here this morning by way of St. Louis. They leave to-day, by railroad, for Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 7.—The ball of the Twelfth Night Revellers, last night, at the Opera House, was the most elegant of the season.

The Right of Conductors to Eject Passengers.

Some time in February last HENRY CAMPBELL was put off a train on the Erie Railroad by Conductor JOHN GARRISON for not showing a proper ticket and refusing to pay his fare. CAMPBELL charges the conductor and a man named BRERETON with assault and battery in so ejecting him. The case was tried in Paterson, N. J., on Friday. In charging the jury Judge BEDLE ruled that as a matter of law no one has a right to ride in railway car without paying fare, nor has any one who does not intend to pay, a right to enter the car. If upon demand by the proper officer the passenger refused to pay or show a proper ticket, it was that officer's right to eject him, using only necessary force to do so, and that in such case no subsequent offer of money or a ticket entitles him to a right of passage. If the conductor has reason to suspect that a passenger desires to palm off upon him a worthless ticket, it is his duty to eject him, while if a passenger on the other hand has innocently made such a mistake, he will upon the discovery of that fact endeavor to satisfy the conductor of the honesty of his intentions. The onus in such case is with the passenger, who, if he fail or neglect to relieve the conductor of suspicions, is liable.

The jury retired on Friday afternoon, and after remaining out all night came in shortly before noon yesterday, and announcing themselves unable to agree on a verdict, were discharged. Messrs. HARRISON and BRERETON were then released on their own recognizances in the sum of $200 each, to appear at the next term of Court.

The total exports of coal from the several ports of Great Britain during last November were 756,571 tons, or an increase of 80,162 tons over the exports of November, 1868. The exports during the eleven months ending in November show a falling off as compared with the exports during the same period of 1868, the total reaching 8,965,460 tons this year, and 9,264,296 last year.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Christmas Eve—Questions of the Day—Land in Ireland—Mr. Bright—Trade Topics—Pauperism and Demoralization—Co-operation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 24, 1869.

I write on the eve of the great festival of Christendom, celebrated in Rome this year as it has not been for centuries, celebrated here in the usual fashion of much eating, much drinking and a great effort to be jolly. It is a very hard Winter. There have been heavy gales, deep snows in the north, great floods in the midland and west. Some towns on the Severn have been flooded to their second stories. Some thousands of people must have been driven from their dwellings. Large tracts on the Thames are under water. The days are short and dark, and though the cold is not severe, it is more uncomfortable than if it were.

The provision dealers of all kinds make a great display the week before Christmas, and crowds of people in every town and village go out in the evening to see the shows of prize beef, mutton and poultry, hung with garlands of evergreens, the holly and the mistletoe, and brilliantly illuminated. The very paupers in and out of the workhouses expect to dine one day in the year on roast beef and plum pudding. At this season, all who have give, all who want receive. The cost of Christmas is beyond computation; and thousands of small incomes are eked out with gifts. The postman, the turncock, the newsboy, servants, the waits, whoever stands in a certain relation to you, expects and receives the yearly gratuity. The banker gives his clerks fifty pounds apiece; the householder of the most moderate income needs to have his pocket full of half crowns and shillings.

I do not say it is a bad thing on the whole; but one could dispense with the waits—the Advent serenades at 2 o'clock in the morning, by which you are robbed of your rest, and expected to pay for it. London and all England become a saturnalia of beggary on boxing day. At night there is a saturnalia of another sort at the theatres and other places of amusement. Why I should contribute to pay the salaries of the postman or the turncock, when I have paid full postage and water rates, I do not see; and I would prefer some choice in the recipients of my Christmas gifts. Under this routine system the gift becomes the payment of a debt. Our New Year's fashion was formerly much nicer. In Paris the gifts are exacted on New Year's, and so exacted that there is a good deal of grumbling.

QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.

The news is not of a very startling character. You can see that by the number of newspaper columns every day devoted to Rome and Paris. And four-fifths written of both are the speculations of ingenious gentlemen, who write because that is what they are for. In Ireland troops are moving about with as much activity as if an insurrection was expected to break out next week. Landlords and agents are warned, and either go about guarded by the Police, or leave the country. With this agrarian terrorism the Government can do nothing. Men cannot be discovered, much less arrested; they cannot be brought to trial, much less convicted. There is far less crime in Ireland than in England; but there is war against certain phases of landlordism. The people have come to a settled conviction that they have a right to the soil at some rate, and they will not be driven from it. If Mr. GLADSTONE will give them that, then the English Parliament may govern Ireland a little longer. If he should in any way fail to do it, the whole country will be for repeal. The Imperial sovereignty may remain, but Ireland will demand that Irishmen shall henceforth make laws for Ireland. THE O'DONOGHUE has written to the *Times* that Parliament now expresses public opinion as it never did before, and that he is satisfied that there is at last the earnest desire to do the best that can be done for Ireland. And I have no doubt that a great effort will be made to pass a just and satisfactory Land bill at the coming session. The success of the Liberal Party—perhaps the peace and integrity of the Empire—depend upon it. All other measures must wait for this—yet who of us expected two years ago that the one thing to be done now was to pass a Tenant Rights bill for Ireland; first disestablish the Church, then confiscate the land; undoing so much of the work of past centuries. The Church Establishment has been confessed a wrong, and done away with. The Land laws are confessed to be criminal and outrageous, and are also to be done away with. What next? With so much of the promised justice Ireland may be satisfied and willing to help England to something for herself. A clear majority of the people of England and Scotland, if they could be polled to-morrow, would vote for the disestablishment of both the national Churches. There is a growing demand for something like free trade in land. The need of a more thorough educational system is deeply felt. It is probable that the next session will give us that doubtful boon, the ballot. The conscience of the nation is rising against the all but universal corruption, and coercion in elections. It has been too barefaced and scandalous. Parliament has never been elected by the people. The great nobles and landed proprietors have sent whom they chose; moneyed men, interested or ambitious, have bought the numerous seats in open market. A brewer, like GUINNESS, of Dublin, spends £13,000 in a single election. Even in the most popular and least bribable boroughs, if such there be, there are no real nominations. A man from the furthest part of the Kingdom, whom the electors never heard of, comes forward, proposes himself as a candidate, hires a committee, public houses and all the machinery to secure his election. The astonishing thing is that with such means they get a Parliament so sensible, so patriotic, and so free from even the suspicion of corruption. It comes, I suppose, of the high moral tone of "young Lords and elderly soapboilers." The young Lords are independent, and have political reputations to make and ancestral honors to keep untarnished. *Noblesse oblige*—they will be Peers in time, and, though careless or perverse, are not likely to be corrupt. How could a young noble in the Commons do a dishonorable act, and then meet the Lady Emily? As for the "elderly soapboiler," he is too rich to be bribed, too vain to act dishonorably, and, as he has bought his seat in the House to please his wife and daughters, he is bound under the heaviest penalties to be an upright legislator. However men get elected, once in the House they cannot transgress its rules of conduct. The *esprit de corps* must govern them. If they could get away from that, there is the Press and the nation. A man known to pay money for votes is none the worse for it yet, though the law is against him, and public opinion soon will be; but the member of Parliament known to sell his vote for money would be hooted out of the country. Yet it is not so long since Government majorities upon important divisions were bought and paid for in the most direct way by orders on the Treasury. I believe the unions of Scotland and Ireland to England were both operations of this character, paid for in solid cash.

LAND IN IRELAND.

It is not to be disguised that in dealing with the land question in Ireland Parliament has a task of great difficulty. Abstract justice is impossible. And if the confiscated lands of Ireland could be restored to their owners, what is to be done with those of Great Britain? Here is a case, as put by SIR G. GREY, which illustrates the difficulty:

"In 1576, Queen ELIZABETH granted to the Earl of ESSEX the territory of Farney, 88,000 acres in extent. The property thus granted had previous Irish owners; it was not part of a desert island, but had possessors and occupiers who doubtless regarded their own rights as sacred. Armed force was necessary to carry out the donation of the English Sovereign. Not the smallest portion of land was reserved, either for the church or people who occupied it. It was unreservedly the act of the conqueror destroying the rights of the vanquished. In 1606 the estate realized a yearly rental of £250. Since that time the land has been cultivated by the conquered race, the rents have been drawn and spent by the descendants and representatives of the victors. They had not originally the smallest natural claim or right to the soil; they had never during their possession of it labored in its cultivation; they hardly ever visited it. The people on it were strangers to them; these people were the creatures of the soil—the Celt in its purity. Of these people the writer goes on to say that their labor and energy raised the amount of the yearly rent in 1843 from £250 to £43,295 per annum, and their own numbers had increased to 44,107 souls. Yet during all that number of years, while these toiling thousands were creating wealth almost fabulous in amount for a foreign landlord, and were ever and ever adding to the value of his capital in land, but the barest subsistence was left to them—they were without the power of legislation or means of removing the evils of their condition."

Now, the naked justice of such a case as this—and similar cases cover nearly the whole country—might be the restoration of the land to the descendants of its owners, and the payment to them of all the rents exacted during these centuries, principal and interest. The difference between this and "security of tenure"—the privilege of continuing to pay rent—may be the measure of the difference between what the Irish people will get and what we might consider their rights if they lived on some other planet.

MR. BRIGHT.

Shortly after New Year's Mr. BRIGHT will break his long silence, and then we shall know more of what the Government believes it can accomplish. About the 10th of January Mr. BRIGHT and his fellow-members from Birmingham will address their constituents in the Town Hall. If it is possible to secure a ticket I shall be there to see and hear. Mr. BRIGHT, we may be sure, goes further than the furthest, or pulls harder than the hardest in the Government harness, when some hang back, or when it will not do to kick out of traces. He believes in the people owning the land on which they live. He would sweep away every obstacle to the exercise of the first of rights—the ownership of the soil.

TRADE TOPICS.

Mr. ODGER, the workingman, is vigorously at work to get elected to the seat lately vacated by Mr. LAYARD, in Southwark. Three times has he tried the experiment of attempting to get elected as the first workingman's representative, and each time he has been obliged to stand aside for higher caste candidates. He tried at Chelsea, but Sir HENRY HOARE, the banker, and Sir C. WENTWORTH DILKE, of the *Athenæum*, wanted seats, and he was induced to refer his claims to honorable gentlemen, and was set aside. They have tried to get the spokesman of the fierce Democracy to consent to another reference, or a party balloting in Southwark, but he has had enough. Run he will at all hazards, and I see that money is coming in to his Committee to carry on the war. Mr. ODGER is one of the most intelligent of the Reform Leaguers, and ought to be in the House. The Trades' Unions would have in him a thoroughgoing representative. To this extent he is a Protectionist: He talks of reciprocity, and says the practice of free trade requires investigation!

The *Saturday Review*, in its comments on a speech by Lord JOHN MANNERS, admits that the battle must be fought over again, for—

"Here we have protection beginning to show itself once more rampant in England, while it holds undisputed sway in the United States and in almost every English colony, and is pressing hard for a victory in France. *England still stands alone as a free-trading country.* Why should the workingmen of England be wiser than the workingmen in Australia or America or Northern France?"

It required all the audacity of the *Saturday* to ask such a question. The *Spectator* treats the matter with scorn, and says, "Brother Jonathan gets the better of us with his high duties only in the sense in which the Hindoo who commits suicide, because an Englishman insults him, gets the better of the Englishman."

But one little fact goes further with English tradesmen than ever so much clever logic. When Lord J. MANNERS, speaking at Leicester, whose inhabitants are largely engaged in the manufacture of hosiery, mentioned that two shops had lately been opened there with stocks of German hosiery, he gave them a fact which they could appreciate. A speaker in South London, a few nights ago, said that in the midst of the present dearth of labor in the metropolis, the large match manufacturers were having the bulk of their work done on the Continent. English workmen, when they demanded higher wages, were constantly threatened with having their work sent across the Channel. Every trade is injured, and even the poor woodsplitter has come to grief, for the remorseless foreigner sends over shiploads of kindling wood all nicely put up in penny bundles. The importation of carpenters' work has more than doubled the last ten years. England is wasting with emigration, and America is boasting the increase of her manufactures.

PAUPERISM AND DEMORALIZATION.

With the lack of work in any district comes pauperism and demoralization. Mr. W. H. SMITH, M. P. for Westminster, said a few days ago at a meeting for the organization of charities:

"The people had gradually drifted lower and lower, until they had come to look upon charity almost as a right, and they should be raised from this constant dependence, this close connexion, and that, too, without shame, with pauperism. It was a terrible thing to see the people so dependent, and though it could not be expected that any organization would put a stop to pauperism, still it would put an end to those inducements which the charitable scattered around for the poor to seem dependent."

The tax and ratepayers of the metropolis have now begun to cry out under the pressure of their burdens. At a crowded meeting in Hanover-square Rooms, on Monday, resolutions were unanimously passed condemnatory of the enormous increase of the poor rates, of the water rate, of the mode of assessing the income tax, and of the proposed payment of the income and assessed taxes in advance. One of the speakers stated that within a not very large radius from the place where the meeting was held, there had been no fewer than fifteen thousand summonses issued against persons who could not pay their taxes.

CO-OPERATION.

Passing up the Haymarket this week I found my way blocked by servants in livery, while a line of carriages was drawn up at the curbstone. As the nobility and gentry do not usually come to this locality at 3 P. M., I looked about to see what could be the attraction, and found myself standing in front of the Civil Service Coöperative Stores, to which, as the tradesmen are bitterly complaining, ladies drive in their carriages from the suburbs of London. The Civil Service is doing so large a business that new stores on the same system are now being organized on Euston Road for the three learned professions—law, physic and divinity; but it will get the larger part of its patronage from other classes. A clergyman must trade with the members of his congregation; a physician is sure to have various kinds of tradesmen among his patients, whom he will not like to offend; lawyers may be more independent. But if a dozen of these associations do all the retail trade of London, as they may with great advantage to all purchasers, what is to become of this nation of shopkeepers? The tendency is clearly to great houses doing a special business. A tea house, for example, sends its packets all over England; a wine house has hundreds of agents, and so on. But the coöperative societies supply almost everything to their members, of the best quality and at less than cost, dividing among them a small profit charged to non-members. All kinds of trade are undergoing some reorganizing process. The tendency appears to be towards having everything that can be done on the large scale done by Government, either municipal or national. A few years ago the word was private enterprise, joint stock companies, &c. Now there is a strong advocacy of having water and gas supplied by local Governments, as letters, newspapers and telegrams are by national. And where can the line be drawn? If a local Government supplies light, why not heat? If water, why not food? If the nation takes charge of the telegraph lines, why not of the railways? Every day enlarges the sphere of governmental functions. The more popular the Government becomes the less jealousy there is of its operations. And why should not a people do in their corporate or governmental capacity everything that can be best done in that manner? May it not be the direct road to the highest civilization?

MONADNOCK.

THE TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE.

The End Approaching—Operators Returning to their Work—Desertions from the League.

There is but little new to chronicle in relation to the strike of the operators of the Western Union Telegraph Company. All the indications point to an early abandonment of the movement, notwithstanding that a majority of the men on strike profess to be determined to hold out to the last unless the Company comply with their demands. Dispatches received during the day, stating that the operators in different cities had returned to their duty and abjured their connection with the League, had a very depressing effect upon the strikers. These dispatches were offset by others expressive of a determination not to yield. It is stated that overtures looking towards a compromise were made to the Company by the leaders of the movement in this City, but were rejected by the latter. The strikers have received promises of pecuniary support from several Typographical Unions throughout the country. The officers of the Company claim that the strike is virtually over, and that they have all the men required for the transaction of business at their principal offices. They report the League as utterly demoralized. A dispatch was received from Mr. ORTON, at present in Paris, approving of the action of the Executive Committee, and declaring against any compromise with the strikers.

At a meeting of the strikers held yesterday morning the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we do most heartily reassure our brethren throughout the land that we are determined to maintain the position we have taken. That the gross misrepresentations by the Western Union Company and the Associated Press of the objects of the "League," shall not swerve us from our purpose to vindicate the officers of the "League" and carry this movement to a successful result.

Resolved, That to the workingmen of the United States who have so unanimously rendered their aid we return our lasting friendship and promise them that we shall endeavor to merit their noble support by our continued resistance to this overbearing monopoly.

Resolved, That no order to return to work be recognized that is not written in the official cipher of the League, in consequence of rumors that forged messages have been sent.

The following is received from the office of the Western Union line in this City:

"The operators are all at work east and north of Boston. There is no strike in that section. There are twenty men at work in Boston, nine in Albany, five in Troy, thirty-nine in New-York, which is the full complement of day operators, and thirty night men. There are twenty-six at work in Philadelphia, ten in Baltimore and fourteen in Washington—the full force. Operators are being sent from Philadelphia to supply Camden, Chester and Lancaster. All the other offices have been supplied."

The End of the Strike in Philadelphia—Action of the Operators—A Card to the Public.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—The telegraphic strike in this city is at an end. Fifteen of the strikers that left the Philadelphia office of the Western Union Company have returned to their duty. They have signed the following paper disavowing their connection with the League:

"Having been fully convinced in our minds that we have been grossly deceived by our officer at New-York, and that the present strife between the Western Union Company and its late employés is entirely unjustified on the part of the strikers, I hereby renounce all connection with the Telegraphic Protective League. I feel that we are doing it as an act of justice to the Company and to our families."

Only seven of the original strikers now remain on the strike. The operators who have been placed on duty in the Philadelphia office have also signed the following card, contradicting the damaging reports as to the management of the offices at Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington during the strike:

"PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—Having withdrawn from the Telegraphic Protective League and returned to duty with the Company, and having made personal inquiry and investigation in regard to the manner in which the business has been done since the strike, we are satisfied that the statements issued from time to time to the effect that the offices at Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington have been manned with boys and incompetent operators, and that in consequence the regular business has been seriously delayed, are wholly incorrect. On the contrary, we believe the business to have been done without any material delay, and that the force on duty at the points named, as well as at other points and offices, has been composed of men of first-rate ability."

The Bank Robbery at Glen's Falls—$23,000 Stolen.

From the Troy Times, Jan. 8.

It is now ascertained that the total loss by the burglary at the Glen's Falls National Bank on Thursday evening will not exceed $23,000. The burglars failed to observe a package of $4,000 which was in the upper portion of the safe, and left it untouched. The robbery will not impair the stability of the bank, which had a surplus of $65,000, so that there will still remain a surplus over and above the loss of at least $40,000 on a capital stock of $112,000. A reward of $5,000 has been offered for the recovery of the money, and of $2,500 for the capture and conviction of the burglars.

Our correspondent at Glen's Falls gives a description of the burglary in the following dispatch:

"The burglars obtained admission into the bank building by prying the door in the rear off its hinges. By the use of powder the vault doors were blown open, and likewise the inner door of the safe. The first explosion occurred about 3 o'clock in the morning, and the second about 3:30 o'clock. They were heard by parties who noted the time, but did not suppose they proceeded from the source they did. The funds abstracted consisted of $18,300 in greenbacks and about $5,000 in Government bonds, a small portion of which the bank loses. The total loss is about $23,000. It was so near morning that the robbers probably feared to use any more powder, and so failed to make a clean sweep of the safe. They pryed down the partition between the upper and lower portions of the safe, and thus had communication with the lower division of the upper compartment. In the very top of the safe was about $4,000, which of course, was found as left. The money taken was badly burned, as bits of currency and greenbacks were found about the floor, and much charred paper was found in the lower part of the safe. Several bank bills of large denominations were found burned half up. This circumstance is important, as it may lead to the detection of some of the rascals. Prompt notice was taken by the directors of the bank to secure the apprehension of the thieves and the recovery of the money. A reward of $5,000 is offered for the recovery of the money, and $2,500 for the capture of the robbers. But more as to their whereabouts hereafter. But as considerable are they with each other that they locate the thieves fifty miles apart at the same hour. Perhaps while I write they are within a mile of me. May they be captured and speedy, merited and severe justice dealt out to them."

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

We have learned further particulars from a gentleman who arrived in this city this morning. The total amount of loss, including the coupon bonds, is $23,300. The bank was broken open about 3 o'clock in the morning—an entrance being effected as stated above. The explosions were heard by a clerk in a jewelry store, at the hours noted, but he was too frightened to give the alarm. The safe within the vault was one of LILLIE's manufacture, and within it was one of BACON's steel safes. Both were blown open, though one apartment of the Bacon safe was not opened, and in that the money which the robbers overlooked was deposited. Two thousand dollars were also found upon the floor of the bank among the débris. The safes, which were entirely destroyed, cost about $2,000, and were supposed to be burglar proof. Five men, who were strangers, well dressed and gentlemanly appearing, looking like first-class blacklegs, and who are supposed to be the burglars, had stopped for several days at one of the hotels in Saratoga. They had a team of bay ponies, horses with them, with an old top wagon, painted black with yellow stripes, and a black and white spotted robe. In addition to this, one of their number hired a team in Saratoga as stated, and three of the party returned in it yesterday morning, though only the one who hired it took it back to the livery stable. The party left Saratoga with their own team at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and at about 11 o'clock yesterday were seen to pop through Mechanicville. We have a description of the burglars, but it is hardly definite enough to be of service in securing their arrest.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

SONG—COLD AND QUIET.

BY JEAN INGELOW.

Cold, my dear—cold and quiet,
In their cups on yonder lea,
Cowslips fold the brown bee's diet;
So the moss enfoldeth thee.
"Plant me, plant me, O love, a lily flower—
Plant at my head, I pray you, a green tree;
And when our children sleep," she sighed,
"at the dusk hour,
And when the lily blossoms, O come out to me!"

Lost, my dear? Lost! nay, deepest
Love is that which loseth least;
Through the night-time while thou sleepest,
Still I watch the shrouded east.
Near thee, near thee, my wife that aye liveth,
"Lost" is no word for such a love as mine;
Love from her past to me a present giveth,
And love itself doth comfort, making pain divine.

Rest, my dear, rest. Fair showeth
That which was, and not in vain
Sacred have I kept, God knoweth,
Love's last words atween us twain.
"Hold by our past, my only love, my lover;
Fall not, but rise, O love, by loss of me!"
Boughs from our garden, white with bloom hang over.
Love, now the children slumber, I come out to thee.

—*Good Words.*

FEATHERS AND SPANGLES.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "EAST LYNNE."

The room was small and bright. Window curtains of crimson cloth shut out the cold and the twilight, quickly gathering over the worn grass, the bare trees of the London square. The fire and the lamp burned clearly; books lined a portion of the walls; an easy-chair stood empty on one side the soft hearth-rug, inviting to repose when the clergyman should have finished his sermon. He had drawn the table near the fire, and was busy with it.

It was a picture of home-comfort and peace, this study: imparting the notion that its owner must be one of those fortunate men who are secure from the frowns of a biting world. The Reverend Septimus Winter liked comfort, and hoped to enjoy a fair share of it to his life's end. He was a tall, good-looking man of thirty-one, hair and eyes dark. Good-looking in so far as that the features were handsome; but they had a somewhat severe expression. The house was still and tranquil. His little boy's voice in laughter broke out occasionally in the nursery above; but Mr. Winter did not count that a disturbance; it was what he, a doting father, liked to hear. Claude Beckett, a neighbor's son, had come in to play with Harry. Mr. Winter wrote on steadily. This was Saturday, and his sermon must be achieved.

In a moment this tranquility became alarmingly interrupted. A pistol was fired off almost—as it seemed—in the very ear of Mr. Winter; it was followed by a shrill cry from Harry. Almost beside himself with terror, apprehending he knew not what calamity, the clergyman started up and rushed from the room. The first sight his eyes caught was that of the two children half-way up the stairs—Master Claude Beckett with a small pistol in his hand. He was a daring gentleman of six, just double Harry's age. Servants were running up the stairs with affrighted faces. Mrs. Winter came out of her bed-room, whiter than death, a baby clasped in her arms.

There was plenty of terror, but no injury; for the pistol had not been charged. When this much was ascertained, and the first agony of fear had subsided, Mr. Winter got at the particulars. The two boys left alone temporarily in the nursery, had strolled into Jack Winter's room, and discovered the pistol; upon which Master Claude Beckett was seized with an irresistible desire to let it off. The bright idea occurred to him that he might combine this pleasure with a fright for the household; and he carried it to the stairs that the report might be better heard. The boy's father was a sportsman; he knew all about it, and his own fingers were strong.

Mr. Winter, a hot man—for clergymen cannot put away their nature any more than other people—went into a passion. Not with Claude Beckett—though he had difficulty in keeping his correcting hands off that young offender—but with his brother Jack. Jack the Scapegrace. For a long while Mr. Winter had hardly borne with him; this was the climax. A pistol! A pistol in his bedroom, when there were children in the house!

"Mr. Jack have had it there this week past," spoke up a maid-servant amidst the general confusion; "he keeps it in a locked-up case, Sir."

"It appears he keeps it where my children can get at it, locked-up or not locked-up," angrily retorted the clergyman, biting his tongue to keep down harder words. And in that moment he knew for certain a fact he had been gradually suspecting: that he had grown to hate Jack.

Master Claude Beckett was conveyed home in disgrace; Harry, screaming enough to frighten the London crows, (not easily frightened, one would imagine,) was consigned to an ignominious bed forthwith; and Mr. Winter went into his wife's chamber. She sat by the fire; a plain, sensible-looking woman, in delicate health, hushing the baby in her arms.

"I am afraid this disgraceful occurrence has frightened you, Emily."

"Well, it did at the time; but I don't mind it now I know the boys are safe," was Mrs. Winter's answer. "The worst was it woke up Florence with a start, and I had but just succeeded in getting her off to sleep."

She pulled the small square of fine flannel off the child's face, and disclosed a delicate little blossom of five or six months old, who looked as if its short days on earth were already numbered.

"It is a great pity she was woke up; sleep is so necessary for her," sighed Mrs. Winter. "The doctor says it is more to her now than food."

Yes, it was a great pity: Mr. Winter echoed the words in his thoughts. His whole heart was set upon the rearing of this frail little girl, Florence; and, man of peace though he was by profession, his will was good just then to have pitched Jack and his pistol into the sea, had the sea been handy for it.

Going back to his study, he shut the door with a bang, drew the easy chair in front of the fire, and sat down in it, leaving his sermon to complete itself. If the worst came to the worst, he could preach an old one. A resolution that had long been seeking an opportunity to get put into practice, grew fixed and firm. He would send Jack away, although it had been the last request of a dying mother that he would watch over her younger brother.

The fire was getting low. As Mr. Winter rose to replenish it, he heard the hall-door open; and Jack came up the stairs, singing softly the refrain of that old disreputable song, "Buffalo Girls." Not perhaps that the song is so particularly disreputable in itself; but the Reverend Mr. Winter, a clergyman and a man of correct habits, regarded all such as most scandalizing, when heard within his sacred walls. It was sung so low that he had to hold his breath to distinguish either words or tune; for, to give Jack credit for something, it must be owned that he remembered the sick baby when going up or down stairs.

"Oh, Buffalo girls, won't you come out to-night,
And dance by the light of the moon?"

Open went the study door with a fling; and Jack, arrested in his upward progress, was authoritatively motioned into it. He was a young man of twenty; a pleasing likeness of Mr. Winter. Both of them had the same handsome cast of features and bright brown eyes, but Jack's face bore a milder expression.

There had been some cutting reprimands to Jack before; but never had Mr. Winter attacked him as he did now. Just a sharp short sentence or two, his face white with passion.

"The pistol was not loaded," said Jack, in his pleasant voice. "There was nothing to load it with, either. It couldn't do any harm. Might have killed young Harry? Nonsense, Septimus. What business—if it comes to that—has young Harry to go unlocking the places in my room?"

This was adding insult to injury; and Mr. Winter could have struck his brother in his rage. In his superior age and wisdom, the other seemed no better than a boy to him. What he said he hardly knew; words that at a calmer moment he had certainly never uttered. Jack was told what an unwelcome intruder he had been, nothing but a burden and was bid to go forth that same night before he was an hour older, and shift for himself for the future.

For a moment Jack stood as one stunned. But of course there could be no appeal against the mandate, even had he felt inclined to make any. The house was his brother's; and he had been, in truth, but an interloper in it.

"Very well, Septimus," he said calmly acquiescent. "I'll just put my things together and send for them when I know where I shall have a ceiling to put them under."

Jack went up stairs, treading softly. It did not take a quarter of an hour to "put his things together." They were bundled into his small portmanteau and the big sea-chest that used to be his father's—which sea-chest had been deemed too shabby for Septimus, the clergyman, to take to, and so it fell to Jack. Jack tossed the things down after the most approved bachelor fashion, and so got both receptacles locked. There was no room for the pistol-case, or for all his books; he went down carrying some of them in his hands and stuffing his pockets.

* * * * * * *

Twelve years elapsed. Twelve years! A vast period of time to look forward to; not much to glance back upon, when they present but a wide track of unbroken smoothness, as they did to the retrospect of the Reverend Septimus Winter. He had done nothing but go up and up in prosperity's scale. He had another living added to his rich one; he was an honorary canon of some cathedral or other (and a very great honor it appeared to a man of his turn of mind,) his name stood high with the world, socially and clerically; he was regarded as one of the saintly divines of the day, quite a beacon-light. He fully believed it, and was puffed up with vain-glory.

There had been one care—one intense disappointment—Mr. and Mrs. Winter were childless. The delicate little blossom, Florence, had faded soon, and strong, troublesome, indulged Harry a couple of years afterwards. How keen the grief to Mr. Winter had been, he alone knew; how bitter the disappointment at finding, as time went on, that his wife had no more children, he would have been ashamed to tell of. He had got over it all now; had ceased almost to regret it; his affections were set on the substantial good of the world and on the ambition growing rife and more rife within him. Men—and women too—must possess an object in life. Mr. Winter preached from his pulpit the desirability of that object being Heaven: Heaven alone; but he had not made it his yet. He thought the bishopric he coveted was advancing nearer, and his heart glowed within him.

And Jack? Jack had never been seen by Mr. and Mrs. Winter, scarcely been heard of, since the Saturday night that he kissed the baby's hand in farewell, (fearing to wake her if he kissed her face,) and went out with his books and his pistol. On the Monday a porter brought a barrow for the sea chest and portmanteau. Mr. Winter was out at the time, or he might have asked where they were to be taken to; or he might not. In the elation of heart caused by the riddance of his house from so undesirable an inmate, Mr. Winter was quite content to let things be as they were. He was of rather a close nature, and it was a great thing to be relieved of the third at table. Perhaps it may be more correct to say selfish, instead of close; since he grudged nothing that could contribute to his own enjoyment and his wife's; but he grudged the cost of an interloper.

It was at this period, just twelve years after Jack's departure, that a blow fell on Mr. Winter. In the full zenith of his pride and power, before a silver thread had mingled with his luxuriant brown hair, or a wrinkle crossed his handsome face, he was stricken suddenly all but to death. Driving his spirited horses in the park, amid the great people of the land, (none greater in self-importance than he,) his wife by his side, his two servants behind, there arose an accident. In turning by Apsley House something fretted or frightened the horses; they dashed at the gate, and the carriage was overturned. Mrs. Winter and the servants were not hurt, to speak of; Mr. Winter lay as he fell. He was conveyed home, and those of the faculty most eminent in name and skill were speedily gathered round his bed. His right leg was broken; and, worse still, there was some inward injury. Dangerous symptoms supervened, and Septimus Winter lay face to face with death.

No one living can realize what such a position must be, unless brought personally unto it. For three weeks Mr. Winter's life hovered in the balance, not knowing, one hour of that time, but the next he should be called to meet his Maker. The medical men, in obedience to his wish, had informed him of his true state; and without reluctance. What need, thought they, to hide it from so saintly a pilgrim, whose reputation for holiness and good works at least equaled that of the Archbishop of Canterbury? Mr. Winter listened to the possible fiat; and he knew that it was God's fiat, not man's.

He was not fit to die; he knew it quite well, lying there in his mental agony. There could be no tampering then with conscience, and it seemed that for him there was not any balm invented to heal its stings. He, the morally good and self-righteous man, who had stood on a lofty pinnacle to teach and guide other souls, saw things now in their true colors. God had shown him his sin.

The one great weight was his brother. His hardness of heart in regard to Jack was brought home to him in a marked and special manner. Quite at the first there was some slight delirium, during which present events were obliterated, and he was back in the past. It was on the second evening after the accident that he subsided at dusk into a delirious doze. He thought he was at their old home in the country village—he and his mother and Jack. They seemed to be parting; that he, Septimus, was going forth to try his fortune in the world—as in reality he had done. His mother held his hand in hers, all his old intense love for her was working within him: it seemed that she had given him some great help at a cost to herself, to get him on. Little Jack stood by, looking up with his bright brown eyes, his ready smile; and his mother suddenly released one of her hands and laid it on Jack's shoulder, as if presenting the lad to him. "I leave him to you," she said; "take care of him and bring him to me hereafter." And he put his own hand out to Jack and accepted the charge. Just then some crash awoke the sick man—it was but a gust of wind against the window panes—and he started in wild fear. For a few blessed moments he thought the dream was reality—that he was back in that dear old village, and only just entering on life. As the truth revealed itself, and he remembered that his mother was dead, he a great man in the world, Jack nowhere, a groan burst from him. How had he fulfilled his mother's wishes?—for she had left Jack to him—what should he say when he met her? And the meeting must be at hand, if indeed he was crossing the threshold of this world! When the nurse, hearing the groan, glided to the bedside, the patient's face looked livid as with some mortal terror.

That it was this vivid dream that in the first instance caused the remorse to set in with so intense an agony, there could be no doubt of. Conscience, awakened by his position, could not have failed to bring Jack before him with a terrible reprisal; but not, perhaps, as he was brought now. Whether dream or delirium, Septimus Winter believed that it had come direct from God; and the words "I will require of thee thy brother's soul," seemed to be mingling ever with others in his ears. He wondered now whether his own children had been taken from him in requital.

In time; in time—he knew not how it could be, he saw not how it was possible, except that God's ways are not as our ways—he began to experience a taste of peace; to think that even he might be forgiven.

Never was there a man so changed as he, when he at length rose up from his weary bed. Thinner and weaker of course in frame, and he would limp a little all his life; but the change lay not in that. It was in his manner. The rather pompous and self-contained man, with a clear voice and speech that the world could not ruffle, had become subdued, humble, meek as a little child. Heart and conscience alike ached always; ached to pain.

As soon as he was sufficiently strong, he instituted a search for Jack. In every quarter presenting but the faintest probability of hearing of him, did the clergyman inquire. He looked up Jack's former companions, disreputable young medical students twelve years ago; he wrote to his native village; he put advertisements in the second column of the Times, and in other papers. Nothing came of it. He never much expected that anything would come of it. The mental conviction that Jack was dead had not decreased one iota; but he sought to find the possible consolation of hearing that he had died in peace.

At length, when he had given up all hopes of ever finding traces of Jack, they came. A medical man in Lambeth, to whom Jack was to have gone as assistant, perceiving Mr. Winter's anxiety on the point, had good-naturedly promised to keep his eyes open, and let him know if any tidings transpired. One morning, when the clergyman was sitting listlessly by the fire—he was not yet capable of active employment—this gentleman was shown in. He came to say that he thought the question was at last set at rest and Jack found.

"Alive or dead?" asked Mr. Winter, in his subdued tone; but his heart was beating so fast that he could scarcely put the question.

"Dead. About six years ago."

A keen pang shot through Mr. Winter's heart at the miserable desolation in which he had died.

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Drums are beating, trumpets blowing, voices shouting. "Mareschino's Circus" has taken root upon the plain, and the town's natives are agog with wonder. It seemed to have sprung up in the night, like a mushroom, the wide, circular tent, with sawdust inside and caravans out; but to arrive in the night, and get things up by morning, was Mareschino's way of taking the world by surprise.

The procession had gone round the town in all the blaze and glory of marvelous horses, coaches of glass and gilding, music playing, ladies and gentlemen in feathers and spangles. A sweet child of seven was in the midst of it, on a sort of platform propelled by invisible wheels, that perhaps might belong to human bodies; from which elevation she distributed handbills to the populace in a manner that might have been strangely graceful but for its shrinking timidity. The procession had got back now, and the ladies and gentlemen were sunning themselves on the platform over the entrance, to the exceeding admiration of the excited crowd; the little girl standing in front and handing down the bills as before. She wore a blue gauze frock, studded with silver stars, and white satin shoes; blue ribbons binding back her flowing brown hair. Never had a sweeter face been seen in a circus, or out of it; never a more refined, modest manner than the child displayed. The band struck up "Haste to the Wedding," and the handbills dropped in showers.

"Oh, do take us! Do take us, Uncle Winter!"

Well, why not—if he could give a little pleasure to these eager children? he asked of his weary heart. And he said he would; and bought the tickets there and then.

A high-caste clergyman at a performance of this kind! some might exclaim in condemning astonishment. Well, yes. In the past days, when he was a model of goodness, Mr. Winter had assuredly picked up his black coat skirt, if within a mile of its contamination; but somehow his views had undergone a change. People, despised before, he felt humble by the side of now. The men and women belonging to this circus might all be miserable sinners; but what was he? They might well be nearer God's saving mercy than he was.

And, behold him in the front row when evening came, the eager children under his wing. It was but a rude place; circuses put up in a night cannot be finished off with crimson cloth and polished brass nails. They sat upon bare boards that did not seem too steady, and Mr. Winter had some doubts of the flaring lights. Mareschino's circus, with all its show and glitter, was not upon the high ropes before the performance began, its ladies and gentlemen walked in and out amid the spectators, and did not disdain to answer if spoken to; which was condescending.

The clergyman sat, his brow leaning on his hand; it had grown to be a favorite attitude, as if he always felt pain there; glancing on occasionally when forced by the children. The tight-rope dancing was not dangerous; the clowns' jokes were nothing but what all the world might hear; and the riding of the Misses Mareschino, though it did not show perilous skill, had no unpleasant boldness. Applause was hearty; gingerbread and fruit sold fast. A louder burst of admiration than usual caused Mr. Winter to look up.

Riding into the arena on a cream-colored palfrey speckled with red-brown spots, came a lady who had not yet appeared. She wore a short pink satin skirt finished off at the top with blue; on her head was a golden tiara. Sitting before her in floating white robes, was the pretty child who had distributed the bills in the day; and the child held on as though she were shy or frightened. Referring to the bill, Mr. Winter found these two described as Mme. Louise and the Fairy Sylph. The Fairy Sylph looked very much what she was described; but Mme. Louise had evidently passed her first youth, and was no longer, to say the least of it, of sylph-like proportions.

Presently this little girl appeared amid the spectators, distributing bills of the fresh marvels to be seen at the next evening's performance. As she timidly held out one to the clergyman, he took her hand.

"My little maid, do you like this life?"

The fair face flushed sensitively. She glanced round, as if the question bordered on treason.

"Papa's ill, Sir."

That the answer conveyed sufficient information was evident to the child. "Papa." As the clergyman looked at her, something in her face struck him as not being altogether unfamiliar—it seemed to bear a likeness to some other face he must have known.

"What is your name, my little one?"

"The Fairy Sylph, Sir."

"I mean your real name."

"Florence Winter."

The words, given in a whisper, thrilled through every fibre of the clergyman's heart. Never since the death of his own little blossom and the grief it brought, had that name been spoken lightly in his ears. But the child had gone on with her bills, and was lost to his view.

The fine evening had changed to rain; a heavy storm. Some of it came penetrating in places through the canvas roof, to the discomfiture of the admiring spectators.

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Hurrying through the wet streets, their heads downwards, the woman in a worn old cloak, the child bundled up in a ragged shawl, went they. None would have recognized them for Mme. Louise and the Fairy Sylph. In place of the gorgeous pink satin and the white floating robes, were poor garments dull and rusty.

Holding the little hand, the woman was speaking in a tone of remonstrance; almost of threats; though the voice was not an unkind one. The child caught up her breath now and again with a sobbing sigh, as if the scolding were deserved; a sound only heard when the heart is charged with heavy grief.

"It's all nonsense, Florence. Fear, fear, fear! It's six weeks, good, now that you have been at close practicing, and yet you profess the same fear that you did at the beginning. You want it shaken out of you. How will you do, pray, when you have to ride alone, and go through three hoops of silver paper in each round?"

A passing shiver, an involuntary tightening hold of the protecting hand, proved that the idea was not liked.

"I wonder Marc puts up with you so long. He has been as kind as he could be—just out of favor to me, and the profit I have brought to the Circus in the years gone by. Is it my fault if I'm growing fat?—Marc knows it's not. You are a little ungrateful monkey—and, if you don't take the hoop to-morrow, woe betide you."

"If it were anything but riding!" sobbed the child.

"If it were anything but riding!" mimicked the woman. "Of course! that's what every turn-about says—anything but their set work. You are beginning to be cunning early, young madam."

"I'll go through the hoop to-morrow," answered the grieving child.

"Don't cry like that! He'll be wanting to know what has been up. And mind you don't let out about the hoop to him; or about the going out in the procession; let him think you just sit on the horse with me, and no more; he has his crotchets, you see. Here we are."

Ascending what seemed to be the common staircase of a lodging house, the woman opened the door of a room in the roof. On a bed on the floor lay a man with the bright eyes and wasted cheeks of an invalid. A smile parted his feverish lips when he saw the child, and he stretched out one thin hand to her; the other hand was contracted with the remains of rheumatic fever. She threw back her bonnet and darted forward; knelt down and buried her face on his breast.

"What has my little Florence got to trouble her?" he fondly asked, feeling the wild throbbing of her heart against his.

"We've been so beat about with the wind and rain, Jack," interposed the woman; "it quite frightened her."

She began bustling about to prepare supper; cheese and beer for herself, bread and butter for Florence; and stirring up the fire to make some hot gruel for Jack. Florence, in spite of herself, trembled still.

"My little girl does not like the riding," he whispered. "I know."

"Oh yes, yes, papa," she eagerly cried, lest her dread and its frightful ingratitude should be betrayed. "It is very nice, and the spangles are beautiful, and Mr. Marc is never rough with me."

"I know," he repeated in a decisive tone, as if Florence could not deceive him. "It is only for a little while, my darling, until I get better of this. Say nothing to mother."

The young face was lifted in brightness. "Only for a little while?" A promise that brought to her she knew not what of rapture.

"I will do my best until then, papa, and go through the—go through the riding," said she, the forbidden word "hoop" having all but slipped out in her eagerness. "Mother will take care of me till you get well, papa."

Drums and trumpets, and lights, and feathers, and spangles! The evening performance had recommenced, with all its noise and glitter, and Mr. Mareschino had the gratification of seeing an overflowing audience.

In the very spot where he was the previous night, but alone this time, sat Mr. Winter. Surely it might have been deemed strange that a disreputable traveling circus, (as many clergymen would not have hesitated to style it,) should be so attracting him!

In due time Mme. Louise and the child came in on the spotted palfrey. Each time they passed him in going round the arena he sought to trace the likeness. But the pace was swift; the glances he obtained were transitory.

Three times was the hoop held before the standing child. Each time she seemed as if about to make a spring, and did not. Mme. Louise seemed to say some sharp words; Mr. Mareschino cracked his whip loudly; and the fourth time she took the spring. It was a signal failure. The child threw the hoop down, and fell herself—not to the ground, for Mme. Louise's stout and skilled arms contrived to catch her. That lady looked dark with anger, and the poor child burst into tears. Dropping her gently down, Mme. Louise, by way of covering the defeat, put forth her mettle, took one or two daring leaps herself, and rode like mad. The good-natured spectators cheered to the roof.

The child, overcome with humiliation, was silently making her escape, when she found herself caught hold of by the clergyman. She turned up her little tear-stained face.

"Don't cry," he soothingly said; "you are not hurt."

"It is for papa," she answered. "I shall never be able to do it. Mother is so angry."

"Is that your mother?" pointing to the flying pink satin.

"Yes; she is papa's wife."

He saw the likeness now. It lay in the soft brown eyes. "My dear, will you tell me what your papa's name is?"

"Winter."

"And his other name?"

"Jack."

Mr. Winter did not know whether a spasm struck his heart, but it seemed to stand suddenly still. Could it be—*could* it be, that Jack was yet in life?—that the sad history disclosed of the death in Lambeth related to another? Before he could speak again the child was gone.

It was a fine evening. As Mme. Louise and the Fairy Sylph were walking homewards in their dull costume, not many degrees removed from tatters, the former's tongue waging hot war on the delinquent, she found herself accosted by a gentleman in the garb of the Church of England. He fancied he knew her husband, he said; would she allow him to accompany them home and see him?

The question took Mme. Louise aback. But the speaker reassured her, and they all walked on together. The woman told how helpless her husband had been for months and months, which was the reason of the girl's being put to the circus.

"She can't bear it, Sir; says she's frightened. It's very ungrateful of her, for she knows as well as I do the state her papa is in; she has got the sense and thought of one double her age. He don't like it for her, neither—but what will you?—we must live. Once let her get to ride fearlessly, and she'd be the chief attraction of the troupe; folks take to her looks, you see, Sir."

"Do you know why this child was christened Florence?" asked the clergyman in a low tone.

"No, Sir. I was only married to her father three years ago."

"Papa has told me I had a little cousin named Florence once; he was very fond of her; and she died," spoke up the listening child.

Higher and higher grew his hope. When they got up stairs and into the room the invalid was lying, as usual, on the low bed, nearly in darkness. Mme. Louise lighted a candle, and held it (intending to be hospitable) so that the flame shone on either face—on the one looking doubtfully down, on the other looking wonderingly up.

"Is it you, Septimus?"

The words set doubt at rest. With a great gasp, a sob of delirious joy, Septimus Winter fell beside the bed, and clasped poor Jack in his arms as he had never done since the lad's boyhood.

"Oh, Jack, my brother, forgive, forgive me!"

Jack was too weak to betray much emotion, but the tears shone in his great brown eyes, the slender fingers of his one able hand entwined themselves within those of his brother. No wonder Mr. Winter had failed at first to recognize him; he was fearfully changed.

"Don't ask about it," he said, almost passionately, when the clergyman would have questioned him of his past life. "There has not been much good in it to tell about. I went to the bad after I left you, and felt ashamed to let anybody know where I was. My marriage brought me up for a time; she was a lady, mind, Septimus; a world too good for me, and had some money. We lived in Italy; Florence was born there, and when she was two years old her mother died. What little money was left I soon got through. I came back to England, and was about as bad as a man can be."

"And—she—is your second wife?" whispered Septimus, glancing at Mme. Louise, who was on her knees coaxing up the fire.

"Yes. I fell in with Mareschino's circus. Marc and I grew intimate, and his sister Louisa married me. It was no bargain for her; though you, remembering social prejudices, would say, I suppose, it was none for me. She is an honest woman, Septimus; there are such in a circus troupe as well as out of it. She has been a good wife to me, and cared for Florence. Rheumatic fever set in a year ago, and here I am—dying before I'm middle aged."

"Not dying, Jack, I trust; if skill and care can restore you."

"Well, sometimes I have hope. Chiefly when I think of Florence. Any way, God has been good to me, for He has shown me my sin. The sin of a wasted life."

Good to both of them; good to both of them. As the clergyman parted with Jack and went home in the moonlight, his heart overflowing with its sense of the mercy the night had brought him, he wondered how he could ever hope to be sufficiently thankful.

But Jack was to die. Love and skill were exerted, but they did not save him. In a pretty cottage of his native village, where he had wished to go, death came to him calmly and peacefully. Septimus and his wife were there; and the child was solemnly given over to them.

"You'll do better by her than I ever should," said Jack, his grateful eyes, growing dim now, fixed on them. "She'll be happier with you than she could have been with me."

"If love can make her so," murmured Septimus Winter's wife.

"And I know that she will have that," spoke Mme. Louise. "I'd have done my best by her; but a poor best it would be."

"If you could but be persuaded to live in comfort as Jack's widow—in this cottage, for instance," suggested Mrs. Winter, anxiously.

"Ah, but I can't; thank you all the same. I must stick by the old concern as long as it will stick by me; I'd not be happy out of it. I can ride for some years yet; and I fancy my calves are a trifle smaller. The Marcs will be glad to have me live with them as I did before I married."

"If it must be," sighed Mr. Winter, thinking of the frightful discomfort of such a life, "Have no fears on the score of Florence. She will be to us as a dear child."

"I may come to see her sometimes?—once in a year or so?" pleaded Mme. Louise. "I know I am only a poor circus rider, and she is—altogether different."

"Come! Yes," warmly responded the clergyman, his chest heaving with emotion. "Difference! Shall we not be all alike in heaven?"—*The Argosy.*

AN EGYPTIAN CAPTAIN.—Our ever-joyous Captain, ACHMET HASSAN, came on board to dinner, and was as quick and entertaining as ever. Fourteen years at sea, poor man, ere he had a little taste of shore life. Yet he prefers the sea to Nile navigation. "I never go down all day now—paddle box, always paddle box—shouting Fulley speed! Halfey speed! Turney stern! At sea, give my course to officer—lie down, go sleep. Sea much better." ALI RISA pointed out a passage in Lady DUFF GORDON's letters which he was reading, as a proof of bad taste. It related to the Prince of WALES' marriage. "That her servant was reproached to have asked when the Prince "would see his wife's face," which ALI RISA regarded as indelicate. So the Captain to-night, in giving a general invitation to his house at Cairo, on our return, said: "I will show you everything—everything—only" (he smiled with all his white teeth) "not my wife." "But," said the Duke, "when you come to me in Scotland you will see the Duchess." "Each country has its custom. If I take my wife to Scotland, I let you see her face." The Captain says he has only one wife; and then he taps his breast and laughs, and adds: "I am Englishman—one wife—one wife."—*A Diary in the East. By William Howard Russell.*

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S ADVENTURE WITH THE LION.—The following extract from Dr. LIVINGSTONE's account of his adventures in Africa, during one of his early visits, may be new to some of our readers: "In going round the end of the hill I saw one of the beasts sitting on a piece of rock as before, but this time he had a little bush in front. Being about thirty yards off, I took a good aim at his body through the bush, and fired both barrels into it. The men then called out; 'He is shot—he is shot!' Others cried: 'He has been shot by another man, too! Let us go to him!' I did not see anyone else shoot at him, but I saw the lion's tail erected in anger behind the bush, and, turning to the people, said: 'Stop a little till I load again!' When in the act of ramming down the bullets, I heard a shout.

Starting and looking half round, I saw the lion just in the act of springing upon me. I was upon a little height; he caught my shoulder as he sprang, and we both came to the ground below together. Growling horribly close to my ear, he shook me as a terrier dog does a rat. This shock produced a stupor similar to that which seems to be felt by a mouse after the first shake of the cat. It caused a sort of dreaminess, in which there was no sense of pain, nor feeling of terror, though quite conscious of all that was happening. It was like what patients partially under the influence of chloroform describe, who see all the operation, but feel not the knife. This singular condition was not the result of any mental process. The shake annihilated fear, and allowed no sense of horror in looking round at the beast. This peculiar state is probably produced in all animals killed by the carnivora; and, if so, is a merciful provision by our benevolent Creator for lessening the pain of death. Turning round to relieve myself of the weight, as he had one paw on the back of my head, I saw his eyes directed towards MEBALWE, who was trying to shoot him at a distance of ten or fifteen yards. His gun, a flint one, missed fire in both barrels; the lion immediately left me, and attacking MEBALWE, bit his thigh. Another man, whose life I had saved before, after he had been tossed by a buffalo, attempted to spear the lion while he was biting MEBALWE. He left MEBALWE and caught this man by the shoulders, but at this moment the bullets he had received took effect, and he fell down dead. The whole was the work of a few minutes, and must have been his paroxysm of dying rage. In order to take out the charm from him, the Bakatla on the following day made a huge bonfire over the carcass, which was declared to be that of the largest lion they had ever seen. Besides crunching the bone into splinters, he left eleven teeth wounds on the upper part of my arm. A wound from this animal's tooth resembles a gun-shot wound; it is generally followed by a great deal of sloughing and discharge, and pains are felt periodically ever afterward. I had on a tartan jacket on the occasion, and I believe that it wiped off all the virus from the teeth that pierced the flesh; for my two companions in this affray have both suffered from the peculiar pains, while I have escaped with only the inconvenience of a false joint in the limb. The man whose shoulder was wounded showed me his wound actually burst forth afresh on the same month of the following year. This curious point deserves the attention of inquirers."

THE MUSIC OF THE FUTURE.—Was it not ELLISTON who, when a new play, brought out under his management, was remorselessly hissed, came forward on the fall of the curtain and addressed the audience thus: "What! you don't like the piece! Then you shall have it every night till you do!" The English manager's impudence has been rivaled by the confidence of a French concert-giver. M. PASDELOUP's enthusiastic worship of Herr WAGNER is well known. This admiration led him into the error of bringing out the noisy, blatant "Rienzi" at the Théâtre Lyrique, and it impels him to interpolate specimens of music of the future into the programmes of his "Concerts Populaires." Hence perpetual disturbances. The other day the overture to "Die Meistersinger," played for the first time in Paris, aroused a hurricane of impatient disapprobation; on which M. PASDELOUP assured his hearers "that a work of such importance could not be understood in a single hearing, and that he would therefore repeat it on the following Sunday." Why will Herr WAGNER's disciples insist on thrusting his music down the throats of those to whom it is distasteful? This is not the way to make it popular. But the prophet of the future has at least the consolation of being looked upon as a martyr.—*Athenæum.*

GARNET THE JESUIT.—HENRY GARNET, Prefect of the English Jesuits, was a square, bluff man, of middle age, much worn by care, if not by drink, and looking ten years older than he was. He had a string of different names. In Flanders he was known as Father Greene, Father Whalley, and Father Roberts. In England he passed under the priestly names of Father Garnet, Father Darcy, and Father Whalley; under the lay names of Mr. Farmer and Mr. Mese. He had as many homes as names; not to speak of the houses of his penitents and pupils, which were to him as homes. He had a house called White Webbs, in Enfield Chase; a lodging in Thames-street, near Queenhithe; a secluded residence on Wandsworth Common; and an old manor at Erith, which he used for the coming and going of his agents by the Thames. This man of many names and domiciles is said to have kept a merry table. He was accused of a fondness for female society which ill became a priest, and the name of HELEN BROOKSBY was coupled with this hint of frailty, even more than that of her sister ANN VAUX. Most of his days and nights were spent in evading spies, in studying tricks and masks, in passing under false colors, in conducting spurious business. One day he was a rich merchant from the city, next day a poor soldier from the wars; here a married man, there a single one; now a tavern-ruffler, with rapier ready on his thigh; anon a starving curate, full of ardor for his queen. Each day was to him a fight for liberty and life.—*Her Majesty's Tower, Vol. II., by Hepworth Dixon.*

THE MOON AND THE WEATHER.—Most people believe that a change of moon brings about a change of weather.

A certain honest High Sheriff, finding himself shut up in his own coach with the late Justice M., whose reputation as a "rough customer," though a keen wit, had preceded him on the Circuit, was rather at a loss for conversation; there was another Judge, of course, in the vehicle; but he was a silent man, and so the poor Sheriff was left to his own resources.

"My Lord," said he at last, "the moon has changed, and so I hope that we shall have fine weather."

"Are you then such a fool, Sir," growled great M., "to believe that the moon has anything to do with it?"

Here the silent Judge, who was a courtly man, interposed with: "Really, Brother M., I think you are very hard upon our friend Mr. High Sheriff. I confess that I, for my part, believe that the moon has a very considerable influence on the state of the weather."

"Then, all I can say is, brother," rejoined great M., "that you are as great a fool as the Sheriff."

The author of the present useful volume takes the same view as the crusty Judge. "One frequently hears," says he, "of the weather altering at the change of moon; but careful observers have been unable to detect any real differences in the state of the air at such times." The sun, indeed, is a better prophet; but then his predictions only refer to the coming few hours. "When it is evening, ye say, It will be fair weather, for the sky is red; and in the morning, it will be foul weather to-day, for the sky is red and lowring." Matt. xvi. And this is corroborated by many a popular saw:

"Sky red at night is the sailor's delight;
Sky red in the morning is the sailor's warning."

Most weather beliefs, however, notwithstanding that they may be both ancient and widely diffused, are illusive and unfounded. There is a nautical proverb which arises from a supposed clearance of clouds which takes place when the full moon rises: "The full moon eats clouds," and there is also an Indian saying almost identical: "The full moon grows fat on clouds." Yet close observation has proved that there is no fact of the sort. Again: "The west wind is a gentleman, and goes to bed," (that is, drops in the evening,) says the proverb; but Cornish men know better. It "drops on" to their ships, and behaves in a manner anything but gentlemanlike. Weather proverbs are, in fact, as a general rule, only to be trusted when they are quite local; they are almost all empirical, and founded on insufficient data; and it is only on a limited area that anything like certainty can be attained.—*Chambers' Journal.*

LAST HOURS OF MARY STUART.

(From Froude's History of England.)

Her last night was a busy one. As she said herself, there was much to be done and the time was short. A few lines to the King of France were dated two hours after midnight. They were to insist for the last time that she was innocent of the conspiracy, that she was dying for religion, and for having asserted her right to the crown; and, to beg that out of the sum which he owed her, her servants' wages might be paid and masses provided for her soul. After this she slept for three or four hours, and then rose and with the most elaborate care prepared to encounter the end. At 8 in the morning the Provost-Marshal knocked at the outer door which communicated with her suite of apartments. It was locked and no one answered, and he went back in some trepidation lest the fears might prove true which had been entertained the preceding evening. On his returning with the Sheriff, however, a few minutes later, the door was open, and they were confronted with the majestic figure of MARY STUART standing before them in splendor. The plain gray dress had been exchanged for a robe of black satin; her jacket was of black satin also, looped and slashed and trimmed with velvet. Her false hair was arranged studiously with a coif, and over her head and falling down over her back was a white veil of delicate lawn. A crucifix of gold hung from her neck. In her hand she held a crucifix of ivory, and a number of jeweled paternosters was attached to her girdle.

Led by two of PAULET's gentlemen, the Sheriff walking before her, she passed to the chamber of presence in which she had been tried, where SHREWSBURY, KENT, PAULET, DRURY and others were waiting to receive her. ANDREW MELVILLE, Sir ROBERT's brother, who had been master of her household, was kneeling in tears. "MELVILLE," she said, "you should rather rejoice than weep that the end of my troubles is come. Tell my friends I die a true Catholic. Commend me to my son. Tell him I have done nothing to prejudice his kingdom of Scotland, and so, good MELVILLE, farewell." She kissed him, and turning asked for her chaplain, DU PREAU. He was not present. There had been a fear of some religious melodrama which it was thought well to avoid. Her ladies, who had attempted to follow her, had been kept back also. She could not afford to leave the account of her death to be reported by enemies and Puritans, and she required assistance for the scene which she meditated. Missing them, she asked the reason of their absence, and said she wished them to see her die. KENT said he feared they might scream or faint, or attempt perhaps to dip their handkerchiefs in her blood. She undertook that they should be quiet and obedient. "The Queen," she said, "would never deny her so slight a request;" and when KENT still hesitated, she added with tears, "You know I am cousin to your Queen, of the blood of HENRY VII., a married Queen of France, and anointed Queen of Scotland." It was impossible to refuse.

She was allowed to take six of her own people with her, and select them herself. She chose her physician BURGOYNE, ANDREW MELVILLE, the apothecary GORION, and her surgeon, with two ladies, ELIZABETH KENNEDY and CURLE's young wife, BARBARA MOWBRAY, whose child she had baptized. "*Allons donc,*" she then said—"Let us go;" and passing out attended by the Earls, and leaning on the arm of an officer of the guard, she descended the great staircase to the hall. The news had spread far through the country. Thousands of people were collected outside the walls. About three hundred knights and gentlemen of the county had been admitted to witness the execution. The tables and forms had been removed, and a great wood fire was blazing in the chimney. At the upper end of the hall, above the fire place but near it, stood the scaffold, twelve feet square and two feet and a half high. It was covered with black cloth; a low rail ran round it, covered with black cloth also, and the sheriff's guard of halberdiers were ranged on the floor below on the four sides to keep off the crowd. On the scaffold was the block, black like the rest; a square black cushion was placed behind it, and behind the cushion a black chair; on the right were two other chairs for the Earls. The axe leant against the rail, and two masked figures stood like mutes on either side at the back. The Queen of Scots, as she swept in, seemed as if coming to take a part in some solemn pageant. Not a muscle of her face could be seen to quiver; she ascended the scaffold with absolute composure, looked round her smiling, and sat down. SHREWSBURY and KENT followed and took their places, the Sheriff stood at her left hand, and BEALE then mounted a platform and read the warrant aloud. In all the assembly MARY STUART appeared the person least interested in the words which were consigning her to death. "Madam," said Lord SHREWSBURY to her, when the reading was ended, "you hear what we are commanded to do." "You will do your duty," she answered, and rose as if to kneel and pray.

The Dean of Peterborough, Dr. FLETCHER, approached the rail. "Madam," he began, with a low obeisance, "the Queen's most excellent Majesty"—thrice he commenced his sentence, wanting words to pursue it. When he repeated the words a fourth time, she cut him short. "Mr. Dean," she said, "I am a Catholic and must die a Catholic. It is useless to attempt to move me, and your prayers will avail me but little." "Change your opinion, madam," he cried, his tongue being loosed at last; "repent of your sins, settle your faith in Christ, by him to be saved." "Trouble not yourself further, Mr. Dean," she answered; "I am settled in my own faith, for which I mean to shed my blood." "I am sorry, madam," said SHREWSBURY, "to see you so addicted to Popery." "That image of Christ you hold there," said KENT, "will not profit you if he be not engraved in your heart." She did not reply, and turning her back on FLETCHER, knelt for her own devotions. He had been evidently instructed to impair the Catholic complexion of the case, and the Queen of Scots was determined that he should not succeed.

When she knelt he commenced an extempore prayer in which the assembly joined. As his voice sounded out in the hall she raised her own, reciting with powerful deep-chested tones the penitential psalms in Latin, introducing English sentences at intervals, that the audience might know what she was saying, and praying with especial distinctness for her holy father the Pope. From time to time, with conspicuous vehemence, she struck the crucifix against her bosom, and then, as the Dean gave up the struggle, leaving her Latin, she prayed in English wholly, still clear and loud. She prayed for the Church which she had been ready to betray, for her son, whom she had disinherited, for the Queen whom she had endeavored to murder. She prayed God to avert his wrath from England, that England which she had sent a last message to PHILIP to beseech him to invade. She forgave her enemies, whom she had invited PHILIP not to forget, and then, praying to the saints to intercede for her with Christ, and kissing the crucifix and crossing her own breast, "Even as Thy arms, oh Jesus," she cried, "were spread upon the cross, so receive me into Thy mercy, and forgive my sins." With these words she rose; the black mutes stepped forward, and in the usual form begged her forgiveness. "I forgive you," said she, "for now I hope you shall end all my troubles." They offered their help in arranging her dress. "Truly, my lords," she said with a smile to the earls, "I never had such grooms waiting on me before." Her ladies were allowed to come up upon the scaffold to assist her; for the work to be done was considerable, and had been prepared with no common thought. She laid her crucifix on her chair. The chief executioner took it as a perquisite, but was ordered instantly to lay it down. The lawn veil was lifted carefully off, not to disturb the hair, and was hung upon the rail. The black robe was next removed. Below it was a petticoat of crimson velvet. The black jacket followed, and under the jacket was a body of crimson satin. One of her ladies handed her a pair of crimson sleeves, with which she hastily covered her arms; and thus she stood on the black scaffold with the black figures all around her, bloodred from head to foot.

Her reasons for adopting so extraordinary a costume must be left to conjecture. It is only certain that it must have been carefully studied, and that the pictorial effect must have been appalling. The women, whose firmness had hitherto borne the trial, began now to give way, spasmodic sobs bursting from them which they could not check. "*Ne criez vous,*" she said, "*j'ai promis pour vous.*" Struggling bravely, they crossed their breasts again and again, she crossing them in turn and bidding them pray for her. Then she knelt on the cushion. BARBARA MOWBRAY bound her eyes with a handkerchief. "*Adieu,*" she said, smiling for the last time, and waving her hand to them, "*Adieu, au revoir.*" They stepped back from off the scaffold and left her alone. On her knees she repeated the psalm, "*In te, Domine, confido,*" "In thee, oh Lord, have I put my trust." Her shoulders being exposed, two scars became visible, one on either side, and the earls being now a little behind her, KENT pointed to them with his white wand and looked inquiringly at his companion. SHREWSBURY whispered that they were the remains of two abscesses from which she had suffered while living with him at Sheffield.

When the psalm was finished she felt for the block, and laying down her head, muttered, "*In manus, Domine tuas, commendo animam meam.*" The hard wood seemed to hurt her, for she placed her hands under her neck. The executioners gently removed them, lest they should deaden the blow, and then one of them holding her slightly, the other raised the ax and struck. The scene had been too trying even for the practiced headsman of the Tower. His arm wandered. The blow fell on the knot of the handkerchief, and scarcely broke the skin. She neither spoke nor moved. He struck again, this time effectively. The head hung by a shred of skin, which he divided without withdrawing the ax; and at once a metamorphosis was witnessed, strange as was ever wrought by wand of fabled enchanter. The coif fell off and the false plaits. The labored illusion vanished. The lady who had knelt before the block was in the maturity of grace and loveliness. The executioner, when he raised the head, as usual, to show it to the crowd, exposed the withered features of a grizzled, wrinkled old woman. "So perish all enemies of the Queen," said the Dean of Peterborough. A loud Amen rose over the hall. "Such end," said the Earl of Kent, rising and standing over the body, "to the Queen's and the Gospel's enemies."

Orders had been given that everything which she had worn should be immediately destroyed, that no relics should be carried off to work imaginary miracles. Sentinels stood at the doors, who allowed no one to pass out without permission; and after the first pause, the Earls still keeping their places, the body was stripped. It then appeared that a favorite lapdog had followed its mistress unperceived, and was concealed under her clothes; when discovered it gave a short cry, and seated itself between the head and the neck, from which the blood was still flowing. It was carried away and carefully washed, and then beads, paternoster, handkerchief—each particle of dress which the blood had touched, with the cloth on the block and on the scaffold—was burnt in the hall fire in the presence of the crowd. The scaffold itself was next removed, a brief account of the execution was drawn up, with which HENRY TALBOT, Lord SHREWSBURY's son, was sent to London, and then every one was dismissed. Silence settled down on Fotheringay, and the last scene of the life of MARY STUART, in which tragedy and melodrama were so strangely intermingled, was over.

THE TYRANNY OF MILLIONAIRES.—Is it not notorious that millionaires have thrown large quantities of merchandise on the market, under certain circumstances, with no better or more honest motive than to ruin their competitors, so that they might add to their own millions by that ruin?

The amount of injury done in this manner is much greater than the public would believe; it is so great, indeed, that it could not be repaired by the largest sums which our most wealthy millionaires could distribute freely among the people, by way of atoning for their past sins. Let those who doubt this bear in mind that a $100 might be of more value to one at one time than $1,000 at another. None understand this better than the millionaire. There are, perhaps, millionaires, who, if they had been caused to lose their first hundred, might have been long enough in getting a second.

But the injury done by unscrupulous public monopolists is more odious, if not intrinsically greater, than that done by those equally unscrupulous and equally wealthy, who are engaged, however extensively, in private business. Take, for example, one or two of our railway monopolists, who considers himself an intelligent person, and is not aware of the fact that these persons destroy thousands of families in one season? What cares the speculator for this, when in proportion as he brings ruin on so many others, he increases his own millions? Still less need he care when a large proportion, if not the majority, of his victims, have no idea that it was he who did the mischief. Nay, many of them think he is their friend all the time, and in order to strengthen the illusion he occasionally gets up fetes for their entertainment.—*National Quarterly Review, New-York.*

THE DECAY OF THE STAGE.—With pieces "running" one hundred and two hundred nights, with such triumphs of realism as coal mine shafts, water caves, set streets, city officers reproduced, and, above all, conflagrations, house-burnings, that to the eye can hardly be distinguished from the original models, with water, fire, ice, grass, imitated perfectly, and with the easier resources, where it can be done, of bringing the real objects themselves on the stage, things surely ought to look palmy. Yet it may be declared that if we were to take the sense of the profession generally, managers and actors, it would be admitted that decay is setting in. The mechanists, scene-painters and actors—they are named according to their proper precedence—are at this end of their tether. They have exhausted their fertile fancy. The burlesque "arrangers" and actors have tried every conceivable physical extravagance within the compass of "break-downs," low dresses, goddesses looped up at the knees, parodies of songs, &c. The mythology is run out. The opera stories are done. So, too, with scenic effects. In real life there are only half a dozen tremendous and dramatic physical catastrophes which can confound and surprise. When we have seen a fire, an earthquake, a breaking of the ice and drowning, an accident, very few things remain either difficult to imitate or likely to astonish. We have had all this. But one "sensation" effect remains untried, the hint of which is at the service of the skillful playwright—the running off the line of a train, and its being precipitated over a bridge. What will come next? It must be something of this "school," new, but of lower interest, in which case our excitement will be languid. The man who has drank brandy always will find tea insipid. So with the breakdowns, the dressing, the mythology and the vulgar parodies of songs. They can only reproduce now. By and by even the admirers of this class of entertainment will find that the stage has grown dull.—*Saint Pauls, edited by Anthony Trollope.*

THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.—A great many people suffering under the prospect of yearly bills, or under the reaction produced by forced conviviality, will be in an admirable frame of mind to receive the lesson. They will be profoundly sensible that all the ills of life cannot be cured by after-dinner speeches. They will be in a cynical and, it may be, a rather misanthropical humor. No one should be restrained by traditional propriety from calling our attention to the seamy side of the world, and showing how necessary it is that cant of all kinds, and especially of the charitable kind, should be kept in check by a strong hand. A sermon setting forth the evils of kindly action, and showing how much we are pestered on all sides by impostors, from street beggars up to the most respectable patrons of benevolent societies, might not be generally thought appropriate; but it would do some service, and would be backed by a very general, if not very generally expressed, sentiment. Christmas has some counterbalancing pleasures in its general melancholy; for, after all, a good deal of eating and drinking is always agreeable to the flesh. If we could manage to celebrate it in such fashion that the external forms should be natural expressions of sentiment, instead of mechanical repetitions of traditional observances, they would cease to jar upon us, and we might possibly make it an exhilarating occasion, in spite of a shade of melancholy which clings to all kinds of anniversary performances. There is a certain sadness about anything which

reminds us that we are a year older; but it need not be a disagreeable sadness. How this object is to be accomplished is, however, a large question.—*Saturday Review.*

AMERICAN CHURCHES.

Rev. Harry Jones, Vicar of St. Luke's, Berwick-street, London, communicates to the London *Guardian* a very interesting paper on the American Churches, as observed by him during a recent tour in the States. He writes:

"I was not prepared to find such strong evidences of popular respect for religion as met me everywhere during my tour. I found them not only in the city and the country, but in the forest, the steamboat and the railway station. Americans are very fond of rules and regulations, and this taste shows itself often in the conventional codes of piety which are adopted by the various Churches. In their country private judgment is more or less limited to the choice of some particular community, the members of which profess the same opinions and look sharply after each other. I am bound to say, however, that one church will receive members from another; but the names of applicants are submitted to the congregation with whom they wish to be in communion. I have heard them read out on Sunday. All this shows the prevalence of a minute ecclesiastical supervision which runs through the whole mass of professing Christians in America. The American Church in the largest sense is a congeries of religious republics which have no permanent federation. Each being, however, as it were, a republic, wide religious provision is made for the masses of the people. There is little in America corresponding to the provision of the means of Divine worship for the 'poor' of which we hear in England. I have heard this brought as a charge against American Churches. But the real answer, to speak generally, is that there are few 'poor,' as we understand the word. Large numbers of the working classes who might be loosely classed as 'poor' with us, are, as far as my observation has gone—and I have attended many services, or looked in while they were being held—in the habit of attending some place of worship. I have seen congregations of Methodists or Baptists where any one with an eye for the social position of the material of a crowd could perceive at once that those present did not belong to what we perhaps would call the upper or middle classes. Moreover, we are too ready to form an opinion on the general provision for the 'masses' in America from what we see in cities. The subdivision of the land into small parcels, each worked by the owner of the soil, his family, and some 'farmers,' as agricultural laborers are called in America, these last sometimes living in the landowner's house, provides a class which to a great extent occupies the place and does the work of such as are commonly known as 'poor' in England. Thus the bulk of the real American people are found in the country. The city poor are mainly Irish Roman Catholics, who are looked after by their own priests with much external success, if I may judge by the character of the congregations I have seen in Roman Catholic churches. Hence the religious provisions for many who look poor in the streets of a city is accounted for. Then there are the negroes, who are chiefly Baptists, and have their own places of worship. Then consider, as I have said, how the real masses of Americans are spread over the country. Look at the wooden church in every village. See how the spire or tower, staring with paint, and esthetically ugly as possible, shows itself in new settlements, and ask, 'Who build these—who attend them?' The real 'workingmen' of America. The people have reversed the process with which we are familiar in England. Instead of having money begged for them by others for a church, they build it themselves; and instead of having a parson set among them, they look about and 'call' some one to be their minister. It is the same in education. Here the parson begs and scrapes to get a school built. There he looks out of his window and sees the thing done without his moving a finger.

"I confess that I did not like divers of the services in the Episcopal church which I attended. Any of our brethren in America who may read this must forgive me when I say that I was sometimes struck to the backbone by their coldness. Respectability seemed to reign supreme. That is, however, an essential feature in American religious gatherings. In church there was frequently but little responding. The choir, consisting generally of ladies and gentlemen in a gallery, as a rule, sings to the congregation, which listens. Some of the clergy feel this painfully. At one church where I assisted in the service, on being asked some question afterwards in the vestry, I could not help saying that I thought the 'Te Deum' rather long. It was very elaborately sung, one young lady taking a prominent solo part. 'Te Deum!' said the Rector; 'it is what I call Te-dious.' The failure in congregational music is more striking in some Episcopal churches from the habit which some of the congregations have of sitting while the hymns are sung to them. The best congregational singing I heard in America was in Mr. Ward Beecher's church, in Brooklyn. The next to that was in an Episcopal church at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Twentieth-street, in New-York. This church is, I believe, almost unique in its way. The seats are all free and unappropriated. There is not much of what is called ritual, since the choir of men and boys who chant antiphonally in choir seats at the east end are not even surpliced.

"One thing which struck me in almost all the congregations I saw was the large, in some instances very large, proportion of men present. The defect in responding does not, I believe, arise from indifference to the service, but rather from the silence, which is a striking feature of American gatherings. Religion there is an eminently pressing—nay sometimes importunate matter of general public concern, and men do not leave its observances to be attended to by what have been called 'bonnets and babies.' The man element is very conspicuous. I went to the St. Alban's—so named—of New-York, where the service is highly ritualistic, candles being lighted on the altar during celebration, banners carried, wafer bread used, &c. Here the seats are free and unappropriated, but as there are no kneeling boards or hassocks, many sit during prayers. The church is small, there being possibly room to seat 300. It struck me that the proportion of women was greater here than elsewhere. I am inclined to suspect that 'ritualism' will not commend itself much to Americans, but, whatever else may be thought about it, the service at St. Alban's in New-York is a bold attempt to break through the cold crust of public worship in the States.

"Almost all the churches I saw were exceedingly comfortable. The seats, and in some cases their backs, were softly cushioned. The best sermons, or at least those which I thought best, were in Presbyterian and Congregational places of worship. But what I think surprised me most was the 'orthodoxy' of sentiments I heard in a Unitarian and Universalist Church. In the latter, where there was a magnificent congregation with a large proportion of men, the minister laid down the doctrine of the Atonement with a minuteness of severe detail which would have satisfied the most exacting upholder of the dogma of vicarious suffering. In another, a non-Episcopalian Church—I really cannot say to what denomination it belonged—I heard, I think, the driest, boniest sermon I ever listened to, and that is saying much. The preacher was discoursing on the sixth chapter of St. John, 'Except ye eat the flesh of the Son of Man,' &c. He said, 'This cannot be understood literally, for such a supposition would offend the best feeling of propriety.' The congregation looked as if especially accessible to such an appeal. It struck me that clergymen are treated with great respect in America. I have, unasked, had an abatement made in the price of an article because I was a clergyman. Some railways carry ministers free; and I was told it was not an unusual thing for a company to present a bishop with a free pass over all its lines. Indeed, I was advised myself always to mention my cloth in taking a ticket, as twenty-five per cent. would be deducted from its price. I did not do this, and so cannot vouch from experience for the effect of the statement. From lay and clerical sources I gathered that the clergy, as a rule, are far from being ill paid in the United States. In some cases congregations even meet the expenses of a tour when their minister is in need of exceptional rest, and provide funds for a substitute while he is away. Americans do not grudge their clergy liberal stipends when they like them, but an unpopular man feels his unpopularity in a material sense."

French Bank Notes.—The life of a French bank note is said to average two or three years, and does not terminate until the condition is very shaky indeed—crimpled, pierced with pin holes, corner creases torn, soft, tarnished, decrepit while yet young. Some have been half-burned; one has been found half-digested in the stomach of a goat, and one boiled in a waistcoat pocket by a laundress. No matter; the cashier at the bank will do his best to decipher it; he will, indeed, take an infinity of trouble to put together the ashes of a burned note, and will give the owner a new note or the value in coin, if satisfied of the integrity of the old one. The bank authorities preserve specimens of this kind as curiosities, minute fragments gummed in their proper position on a sheet of paper. Very few of the notes are actually and irrecoverably lost. During the last 67 years, 24,000 bank notes of 1,000f. each have been issued, and of this number 23,958 have been returned to the bank by the month of January last, leaving only 42 unaccounted for. Whether these 42 are still in existence, or have been burned into uncollected ashes, or are at the bottom of the sea, or elsewhere, is not known. Of 500 franc notes, 24,935 have been returned out of 25,000.—*Chambers's Journal.*

THE TRAVELING COMPANIONS.

From "Happy Thoughts," new series, in Punch.

Chilvern stops at every shop.

Happy Thought.—To walk on and leave him.

When I do this I hear behind me, (this in the open street, too,) "Hi, old boy! Hi! look here! Here's a rum thing."

In Antwerp there is a statue—an object of religious devotion—at the corner of nearly every street. People going past, I notice, generally touch their hats. Chilvern stops opposite one larger than the rest—a light is burning before it.

"Hi! hallo! look here!" he cries. "Ain't this a rum go? This is a queer sort of dodge for lighting the streets."

Happy Thought.—Leave Antwerp to-morrow, and go on to Aix. Not so much "leave *Antwerp*" as leave Chilvern.

He is a nuisance. Respectably dressed, I shouldn't mind him. If he had his own money with him, I could get rid of him. But in his, as it were, celebrated character of a British Excursionist in a suit of "dittos," and entirely dependent upon *me* for money, Chilvern is a nuisance.

Happy Thought (*while he's in front of a picture-shop window.*)—Go on some way ahead, as if I was not connected with him. He'd be sure to find his way to the hotel again. If he didn't, though? He can't be robbed, as he has no money, and has only got a steel watch-guard with a bunch of keys at the end of it.

"Hi! Hi! Hi!" Chilvern shouting. "Here! Look here, I say. Here's such a rum cove at the corner of the street!"

The "rum" cove turns out to be a monk of some order or another. I suppress the strong desire to regard him curiously, and only say, as a lesson to Chilvern: "Oh, of course that's nothing here. *Do* come on."

Happy Thought.—Take his arm and walk him along briskly.

Chilvern can't get over the monk. "Why," he says to me, "he had regular sandals." I am silent. A few seconds afterwards he continues, suddenly: "Why, he was shaved all over his head!" His next idea on the subject is that "he'd make his fortune at Covent Garden in the season, at so much a night, for the 'Huguenots' or 'Favorita.'"

Why can't Chilvern see that he offends the prejudices of the people by talking out loud like this, and staring at a monk. *I* don't stare at a monk. I should like to, but I don't.

We go to the Museum—where the picture gallery is. Woman at gate wants to know if I'll have a catalogue. Chilvern says, "Oh, yes, do have a catalogue!" and takes one off the counter. This costs me three francs. He shouldn't take it and open it and read in it before it's paid for. He replies that it's all the same to him, as it's in French, and he can't make it out. Shall certainly go on to Aix to-morrow, and leave Chilvern.

In the Gallery.—Full of old masters. Students at easels making copies in oils. I like enjoying pictures by myself. Get away from Chilvern. He is at one end of the room, I in the middle. I am admiring a masterpiece by some Flemish artist, date 14[illegible]. What queer attitudes people fell into then!

While I am making this note, I hear Chilvern shouting—positively shouting—"Hi! Look here, I say!" to me. Everybody turns round and stares. The whole place is disturbed.

A small bandy-legged amateur is hard at work before an "Adoration of the Magi," by Rubens. His manipulation is most creditable. Judging from a distance, I should say this earnest student will make a good copy, and will advance in his art. Chilvern looks over his shoulder—quite bends over him. I think the little man rather resents this, as he shakes his head sharply, and a slip of the brush is the result. Instead of begging his pardon and taking off his hat politely, Chilvern observes to him, with a wink, "Hallo, Rubens, Junior, you're making a nice muck o' this, you are." Disgusting! The student doesn't understand English, and says so, in French.

Happy Thought.—Leave the Gallery while Chilvern isn't looking. If he picks me up I'll take him back to the hotel and leave him there.

Lost my way. Thought I recollected the streets; ask at a shop. Will they have the goodness to show me the route to the Hotel de St. Antoine? They understand the question in French, or they catch the name. A little woman bustles out into the street, catches me by the elbow, and gives me directions in rapid Flemish—at least, I suppose it's Flemish; if not, it's German. Perhaps German and Flemish. I thank her politely.

Happy Thought.—Say, *Merci beaucoup*, and take off my hat. She appears dissatisfied with her own instructions, and recommences more volubly and more emphatically than before. I'm to do something "rechts," then "links."

Happy Thought.—Watch her arms and hands. During the instructions she makes herself into sign-posts. Deduction from watching: *Rechts* is Right; *Links* is Left.

I again say, *Merci beaucoup*, salute her more profoundly than before, and she retires to the door of her shop.

As I haven't understood her in the least, what is the best thing to do?

Happy Thought.—Walk straight on. I look back; she is watching my movements. I bow again, to encourage her in the idea that I have clearly comprehended everything she has been telling me.

Looking back again, I find the delay has just upset my plans. Here is Chilvern running after me, waving his umbrella and shouting, "Hi! here! stop! I say, stop!"

Happy Thought.—Better stop, as he's attracting attention, and I might be taken for a thief. Hang Chilvern. I let him come up with me. "To-morrow," I tell him decidedly, "I go on to Aix, and leave you."

Where are the Play Writers?—This brings us to ask finally, what has become of dramatic literature? Such a thing has ceased to be. In old days, a successful new play was published at a high price, and it found its not insignificant world of readers. Generally speaking, if a piece is printed now it is only to prove to the audience that the folly uttered by the actors is really set down for them by the authors. But modern audiences hardly need the assurance. They take what is flung to them and are—indifferent. A player is not now exposed to the peril once experienced by an Irish actor who was pelted with unsavory apples by the critics in the house. He took up a fragment of a pippin and advancing to the footlights, remarked: "I'd like to know the meaning of this. Is it intended to be personal? Do you fling it at the manner or the matter? Do you pelt me or the man who wrote the piece?" There are no critical audiences now, to do either. They sit and humbly accept offence. They endure "Formosa," and do not hiss Mr. Sothern for representing *David Garrick* in a mustache!

The few exceptions to this rule are too patent to need pointing out. With regard to dramatic literature, we are inclined to believe that if managers wanted it they could be supplied. But theatrical writers run in appointed grooves, and they who aspire to be dramatic authors find the utmost difficulty even in "booking on." But the latter experience no novel pains. Mr. Astley used to d—n the "merits" of a piece, and to ask if it had a good name for a wall; and the superbly bland Elliston, who was making a fortune by Douglas Jerrold's "Black-eyed Susan," swore that such a clever young fellow deserved to be rewarded, and that something should be done for him—by his friends!—*Athenæum.*

A memorial has been sent to the Mayor of Liverpool, setting forth that in that town drunkenness has, during the present year, increased to a most alarming extent, there being 13,[illegible] cases recorded, 3,[illegible] in excess of last year, and double what they were in 1861.

THE POORER CLASSES.

Extent and Increase of Pauperism.

Defects of the Present System of Caring for Paupers and Criminals—Proposed Remedies.

New-York has a right to be proud of the liberal provision which is made by private munificence and public benefaction for the thousands of the poor and unfortunate among her population, but it may well be questioned whether the methods by which this bounty is applied for the relief of the necessities do not display more generosity than wisdom, a disposition to give freely rather than a willingness to do anything to ameliorate the condition of the indigent, the idle and the vicious.

THE EXTENT AND INCREASE OF PAUPERISM.

There is something alarming in the fact that while liberal provision has been made for the care and maintenance of the poor and the helpless, their number has been steadily increasing, until at the present moment one in every thirteen of the inhabitants of this city has been set down in the category of paupers. This exhibits an increase in less than forty years of more than 300 per cent., while the population has not advanced in more than one-tenth of that ratio. In this reckoning are included all those who receive aid from the public, either in the way of permanent support or temporary relief. Startled by such a revelation as this, we naturally inquired whether there is not some radical defect in our system of public charities which contributes to the deplorable result.

WHAT IS DONE BY THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

It has been estimated that not less than $5,000,000 are expended annually in this City for various charitable and philanthropic objects. To say nothing of the large amounts of money and other material aid bestowed by private generosity, or of the liberal endowment of private eleemosynary institutions, the Department of Public Charities and Correction alone disburses about $1,000,000 of the public money through the various institutions under its control. According to the present system any person who is a fit subject for the relief afforded by this department, makes application to the proper officer and is sent to one of the asylums or hospitals, or receives other aid as the case may require. The result is that instead of the disease being driven from the social system it is nursed and fostered at the public expense. The indolent and worthless flock hither to feed on our bounty, while the honest but indigent among our own citizens are not put in the way of bettering their condition, but simply taught to depend on the public institutions as an ultimate reliance.

THE TRUE METHOD

of dealing both with the pauper and criminal classes is one which looks to such an elevation and improvement of their character and condition that they can and will provide for their own wants by the labor of their own hands. The only persons for whom public institutions should be provided or public money appropriated are those who, from physical or mental incapacity, are unable in any situation to provide for themselves, and at the same time have no friends who can assume that duty. Those who are ignorant should have the means of enlightenment, not of support in their ignorance. Those who only need employment which they cannot obtain, should be removed to localities where labor is in demand instead of being encouraged to live in idleness. Those who are vicious and lazy should, under the combined influence of coercion and encouragement, be induced to leave off preying upon others, and devote themselves to their own independent support. And above all, those who are merely in danger of becoming paupers and criminals, should be rescued from that peril and placed in the way of industry and virtue. It would cost much less, both in effort and in money, to furnish the conditions and the facilities to make respectable citizens out of the sons of poverty, than to punish and support them when they have become criminals and paupers.

HOW THE REMEDY IS TO BE APPLIED.

There are two ways of attaining this object, both of which have been greatly neglected while we have been building our asylums and making our private and public donations for the encouragement of want and misery. The first is to provide for the poor the means of improving their condition where they now are, and the other is to remove them to more favorable surroundings in other localities. In other words, we must bring better conditions and more favorable circumstances to them, or take them where better conditions and more favorable circumstances already exist.

SOME AGENCIES NEEDED.

A beginning has been already made in establishing those agencies which are all-important, important beyond all computation in dollars and cents, for the elevation and improvement of those who are born within the purlieus of poverty, ignorance and vice. Of course every effort to render our common school system more complete and effective is an effort in their behalf, and therefore an effort in behalf of the general welfare of the community. The free schools of the Cooper Union and of the mission stations do something for them, and a few meagre libraries and reading rooms have been provided by the contributions of private benevolence, but no adequate means is employed to raise the degraded classes, and to rescue their offspring from the slums of vice and the dens of crime. We make liberal expenditures to punish them when they become criminals, and to support them when they become paupers, but do next to nothing to prevent them from reaching those conditions, where the direct expense which they entail upon the public treasury is but a tithe of the mischief they cause the community. A plan should be devised whereby the powerful and comprehensive workings of public agencies could be brought to bear in this matter, in addition to the restricted efforts of private charity. Libraries, reading rooms and courses of lectures might well become prominent features of our school system, and those structures which are made irksome prisons for children for six hours each day, should be throughout the day and the evening cheerful resorts for the improvement and the real culture of those who must look to the public for those blessings or go without them altogether. And, then, a good general library for the free use of the people of this City is an institution which is yet anxiously looked for. One good library has been founded by the beneficence of a private individual, and rendered practically useless by the policy on which it is conducted. Three-quarters of all the hours in the year, and those including *all* the leisure time of the people, its doors are closed, and hence its volumes stand in goodly ranks as if the building were a dismal catacomb for the works of dead authors, instead of what it should be—a means of diffusing knowledge and education among the people. Libraries, reading rooms, lectures and all the appliances of popular education should be supplied at the public expense on a scale commensurate with the wants of the people.

LABOR BUREAUS.

But the first great want of the indigent is the means of obtaining a livelihood. Thousands are driven to crime, and thousands more to the Almshouse, because they cannot or do not find employment, when all the while there is plenty of work to do. Already a free Labor Bureau has been established in the Department of Public Charities and Correction, and is doing a good work. Still more needs to be done in the same direction. Give the people employment, and then afford them the means of mental and moral improvement, and you transform them from a dangerous and uncontrollable rabble to a body of industrious and respectable citizens. This brings us to a plan which is occupying the attention of some of our most philanthropic citizens, for a

BUREAU OF INFORMATION, STATISTICS AND EMPLOYMENT.

An agency of this kind was proposed some two years ago by a committee of the Citizens Association, to be established by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction for the purpose of forwarding to the labor market of the West the surplus laboring population, or what should be laboring population, of the metropolis. The scheme contemplates the establishment of a Bureau through which communication could be kept up with the officials of the cities and towns of the West, and the names and qualifications of persons here desirous of obtaining employment could be received and recorded. In this way the demand for labor in the new States could be supplied from the superfluous idleness of New-York. Western towns could have their depots for the distribution of labor, receiving constant supplies to order from the East, and the large cities of the Atlantic board could send the streams of population which are too apt to flow into the depths of their lowest slums over the prairies and the valleys of the Mississippi region, there to become independent and self-respecting men and women, instead of criminals and paupers. The grand idea of enabling the poor to take care of themselves instead of taking care of them, would thus be realized. This, we are assured, is not merely a visionary scheme, like so many which are talked of and forgotten, but steps are about to be taken to carry it into operation. This whole question of dealing with the classes of our population which make prisons and almshouses, those insults to humanity, a necessary evil, deserves the serious attention of our legislators and philanthropists.

CURRENT NOTES.

One Democrat in the Ohio Legislature, it is claimed, will both speak and vote for the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment.

Many Tennesseeans are removing to Arkansas with their families, to engage in the cultivation of cotton.

Massachusetts is attempting to shorten the length of its legislative sessions by limiting the pay of the members to $500.

Hon. George W. Julian's physician says he must have absolute rest from business or care of any kind—that his life depends upon it.

Two hundred negroes left Lynchburg, Va., on Wednesday, for Georgia and Alabama, and one hundred and fifty on Thursday.

Mr. Hugh Blair Grigsby has been elected President of the Virginia Historical and Philosophical Society. The Society is considering the expediency of issuing a periodical publication.

A Minnesota juror addressed a note to the Judge in which he styled him: "Onarable jug." He evidently knew he was entitled to a handle to his name.

Hon. George H. Pendleton has accepted an invitation to deliver the annual oration before the Literary Societies of the University of Virginia, in July.

Wild pigeons so darkened the air in Morgan County, Tenn., one day last week, that the negroes, young and old, thought the world was coming to an end sure.

A Democratic politician of influence in Tennessee predicts that the State Constitutional Convention will be a sensible and moderate body, and not interfere with colored suffrage.

The Maryland Historical Society has appointed a committee of twelve to attend Mr. Peabody's funeral, and a committee of three to prepare a suitable memoir.

A lady repeated a hymn in Arabic at a recent gathering in Boston, and so astonished a reporter that he even misspelled her name, and felt called upon to make an explanation in the next paper.

A Massachusetts paper reports that a lady who died in Boston several years ago "could not get her will carried out till lately." We fear her efforts in that direction were not sufficiently spirited.

Connecticut does not yet despair of its ice crop. It proudly points to the fact that a few years ago not a pound was harvested in Southern and Eastern Connecticut till March, and then the crop was good.

General Bradley T. Johnston has recently paid into the Virginia State Treasury the sum of $58,000, collected by him as agent of the State, to adjust its claims in the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company. The money has been placed to the credit of the Board of Public Works.

The New-Orleans *Times* says good citizens will not object to the raid contemplated by the Revenue Bureau upon the gambling houses there, but says the Government must move quickly, as the same good citizens have solemnly determined the gigantic curse shall not blot the good name of their city for another year, no matter at what cost it has to be obliterated.

Governor Flanders, of Washington Territory, denies that he vetoed 105 bills during the recent session of the Legislature. He says the number was only 104, and he explains that of these only three were new laws, the others being old laws reënacted for the purpose of having them printed at the expense of the General Government.

Governor Bowie, of Maryland, insists that that State has a just and strong claim upon the United States for the value of her emancipated slaves, and he suggests that the Legislature adopt resolutions respectfully but firmly demanding compensation at the earliest date that the exigencies of the National Treasury will allow.

The Brooklyn *Union* indorses the suggestion made in the Times, that District Attorney Morris should move for a return of the election-fraud cases to the Court of Sessions. The *Union* says Mr. Morris should pursue this course, because, first, it will actually promote the speediness of the trials; and, secondly, because it will afford Mr. Morris an opportunity to give the public all the information it is proper to give them in a way to which no one can object.

A Southern critic has decided that Mr. Simms' poems, or many of them, are "excellent things in their way, but not poetically excellent. There is," he goes on to say, "a *tertium quid* in these poems, that is neither the prosaic merely, nor the common place merely, but (the necessity for a new word is absolute) a something Tupperesque." Mr. Davidson has caught this idea at last, "a something Tupperesque."

Speaking of murderers who are not unprepossessing in their personal appearance, the Terre Haute (Ind.) *Express* says that the most cold-blooded murder it ever heard of was committed by the handsomest man, the most elegant "gentleman," the greatest favorite with the ladies, that could be found in a circuit of fifty miles; and that there was not a family in the county that would not have been glad to welcome him as a relative by marriage up to the very hour when his awful crime was exposed.

Rip Van Winkle in Court—Suit Against the Chicago Opera House Company.

From the Chicago Republican, Jan. 4.

In the United States Court yesterday a bill was filed by Joseph Jefferson against C. D. Hess and U. H. Crosby, of the Opera House in this city, the complaint being based upon the alleged unauthorized production by the defendants, last October, of the play owned by complainant and known as "Rip Van Winkle."

The bill of complaint sets forth that complainant has ever been and is now a resident of the United States, and has been for twenty-five years an actor, and to some extent a dramatic author. He alleges that for nearly twenty years there has been in print a play known as "Rip Van Winkle," and founded upon Washington Irving's well-known sketch, said play having become public property, and sometimes known as Hackett's and sometimes as Burke's version. In 1860, Mr. Jefferson states, he determined to play the part of Rip Van Winkle, when, not liking the character as it was represented in the old play, he wrote for himself a new version, differing widely from the one then in existence, and from his own manuscript, played the part in various parts of the United States until 1865, without, however, availing himself of the benefit of the copyright act. During all this time he devoted himself to the close study of the character which he had almost created, and as improvements suggested themselves to his mind he from time to time changed and altered his manuscript. In 1865 complainant believed he made his impersonation of *Rip Van Winkle* attractive and successful, having perfected it to his own partial satisfaction, and, as he had reason to believe, to that of the public also. He therefore determined to embody all the ideas that his study and experience had taught him in a new play, and being in London at the time, engaged Dion L. Boucicault to assist him in embodying into language the dialogues, incidents, ideas, scenes and sentiments devised by him. The result of this contract was the present play of "Rip Van Winkle," which it is claimed differs materially from all others of the same name, and, indeed, from the original sketch of Washington Irving. The bill further alleges that on the 28th of August, 1865, before any public representation of the piece had been given, Mr. Jefferson copyrighted the play in the Southern District of New-York, where he then resided, as co-author and proprietor.

Complainant charges that the play thus made and copyrighted by him has never been published, either by him or by Mr. Boucicault, or by any other person with their knowledge or consent; that the character of *Rip Van Winkle*, as therein represented, was designed only for him, and not for general representation upon the stage, and that the piece was never written for publication.

Mr. Jefferson states that on one occasion only he licensed any person to present the play, and that on that occasion the license was given to a personal friend, but was not acted upon.

In 1865, after the copyright had been taken out, complainant produced the play in London, and afterwards in several cities of the United States, where, by reason of his labor and study in developing and representing the character, he has succeeded in making the play attractive to the public and remunerative to himself. All the time he kept the play in manuscript or in separate, detached printed slips for the use of the actors having parts to study, said slips always being controlled by him. Complainant avers that he has never given a copy of any one of these to any person, and if any such copy has been obtained by any one, it has been gained by fraudulent or surreptitious means, by the aid of stenography at its representation, or by the theft of the parts.

It is further stated in the bill that Mr. Jefferson has paid Mr. Boucicault, for his interest in the production, the sum of $[illegible],000, and that he has always had the exclusive right to produce the play, which he now claims by virtue of his copyright, his authorship, his ownership, and his common law proprietary right.

The bill charges that D. C. Hess & Co. produced the play above mentioned ten times at the Opera House in this city without license, and against complainant's will; that such production was not from the memory of the actors who impersonated the characters, but from a copy of the play surreptitiously obtained. Further, that for the purpose of cloaking this wrongful representation of complainant's play, the names of some of the characters were changed upon the play bill or programme, but that in the representation the dialogue of the play was used, and the names of Mr. Jefferson's characters almost entirely adopted.

The bill prays for an injunction to prevent any further representation of the piece without license, and that defendants be required to account for the proceeds of their illegal representations, or that at least they may be decreed to pay the statutory penalty of $100 for the first and $50 for each of the succeeding representations, as well as to surrender up all copies of the play they may have.

THE STORY OF A TRAPPER.

An Eventful Life in Russia and America Closed by a Lonely Death in the Wilderness.

Correspondence of the St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer.

Victor Daun, or more familiarly known by many of the residents of Stillwater as "Old Moscow," the subject of this sketch, was by birth a Russian, having been born in the year 1796, near the River Moskwa, in the vicinity of the City of Moscow. In 1812, being then a boy sixteen years of age, he was conscripted and forced into the Russian army then actively engaged fighting the legions of Napoleon; he was present and took part in the battle of Borodino, and afterwards fought the French as the battle advanced towards the Russian capital. He witnessed the conflagration of Moscow, and followed the eagles of the French in their disastrous retreat towards the Niemen. It was a favorite theme for the old man to describe the scenes he underwent during that terrible campaign; how, morning after morning, the French soldiers would be found dead about the bivouac fire, lying in the position in which the sleep of death overtook them during the night.

A cross of the Legion of Honor, taken by him from the dead body of a French officer at the crossing of the River Beresina, the old man was in the habit of exhibiting, and while looking at it would exclaim: "How I did pity the poor French!" He used to say Winter came on early that year (in October) as a punishment to Bonaparte. Leaving the army after the captivity of the French Emperor, Victor came to Quebec, and afterwards was for many years in the service of the Hudson Bay Company.

Some twelve years ago he came to Stillwater, where he used to fit out each Winter for his trapping expeditions on the head waters of the Saint Croix and Chippewa Rivers. It was a singular sight to see the old man as he was on the point of starting out in the Fall to his Winter quarters. With his uncouth-looking little mule laden with traps, kettles, cooking utensils and other camping apparatus, until scarcely any mule but ears were visible, followed by the old pointer dog, Moses, in single file, this strange retinue would take up the line of march, to be seen no more until the melting of the snows in the Spring.

In the early part of the present Winter the spot selected by the old trapper for his Winter's abode was on the borders of a small stream known as Trade River, a tributary of the Upper St. Croix, and it proved "the last earthly habitation" he would ever require.

Recently an exploring party in that vicinity were attracted to the hut by the mournful howling of a dog. Guided by the sound, their steps were directed to the cabin, where a strange, sad sight met their gaze. Near the entrance stood a diminutive mule, nearly dead with hunger. Beside him sat the dog, who on the approach of the men, ran into the cabin as though to apprise his master that help was near. But no earthly assistance could avail his master. Sitting in a corner rigid in death, was poor old Victor; he had evidently died very suddenly, as in his right hand he held a large clasp knife, while across his knees partially finished lay a gun rod. His gun, with the ramrod broken, stood near him; at his feet lay a trap with an otter held in it.

Placing the body upon the bed and arranging it as decently as circumstances would admit for burial, a careful examination of the clothing and effects was made, resulting in finding memoranda of his age, place of birth, religion, (Catholic,) together with a statement to the effect that he had a sum of money concealed, and in case of his death, whoever should take care of him during his sickness or find his body after death, should get the money, use a sufficient sum to give his body proper burial, and retain the balance; that as he had spent his life in the forest, he wished to lie there after death.

Attached to a rosary about the neck was found the "Cross of the Legion of Honor," so long worn by the old soldier in remembrance of the bloody days subsequent to the burning of Moscow.

On examination of the place designated in the memorandum, a sum of money in gold was found, how much is not known; it is presumed a considerable amount. The body lies buried near the old pine tree at the crossing of Trade River, many miles from the exciting scenes of his early life. The two faithful companions who shared his wanderings are properly cared for, and many of those who in times past have listened to the old man as he grew eloquent when recounting his past history, will learn with regret the sad termination of the lonely life of "Old Moscow, the trapper."

Stillwater, Dec. 31, 1869.

The Balloon Ascension at Atlanta—A Narrow Escape.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, Jan. 2.

Notwithstanding the character of the weather yesterday afternoon, the balloon arose at 3:40 o'clock. It went up with great rapidity to the height of about a mile, when, owing to some defect, the balloon collapsed. With great presence of mind, Dr. Hape drew the cords tightly together, thus doubling the ends of the balloon together, and preventing the too rapid escape of the gas remaining. The balloon descended rapidly, and struck in a briar patch about two and a half miles from here, near the Marietta road. The Doctor received several bruises and scratches on the head, face and arms, but no serious injury. Professor King did not go up with him. The cause of the collapse of the balloon we did not learn. Under the circumstances the escape of Dr. Hape is truly fortunate. Parties throughout the city saw the balloon rise up and go off gracefully, then suddenly collapse and descend. Every one feared that the daring aerial navigator was killed. Hundreds ran down the distillery branch for a mile or so to see if they could find him. There were several thousand people on Marietta-street to witness the ascension.

A Strange Scene in the Capitol of Maine—A Lady Attempts to Sell the State—Singular Conduct of Legislators.

Correspondence of the Portland Argus.

Augusta, Me., Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1870.

There was a singular and unfortunate scene occurred this morning at the State House. Mrs. Jane P. Thurston, of Portland, had caused notice of a sale of the State of Maine, its rights, appurtenances, &c., to be posted up on the doors of the State House, and a little before 10 o'clock she ascended the Speaker's rostrum and proceeded in a manner worthy of Henry Bailey in his palmiest days to sell the State. One Senator bid $15,000,000, and another $17,000,000. A Representative bid $20,000,000, till at last she made one better and struck it off to herself and took her seat in the Speaker's chair. As far as this all went well; but the time for the opening of the session had now arrived, and Mrs. Thurston was politely requested to come down from her position, but she declined to do so, saying she had bought the State and must stay and keep her position. The Clerk of the House of Representatives, presiding, then promptly ordered the messengers to take her out *vi et armis*. A scene of great confusion ensued. Mrs. Thurston declared that she would not remove from her place, and especially that she would not be removed by force. The messengers seized her, and endeavored to remove her. She made considerable resistance, and said that she would move if the officers would let her alone, but the latter were again ordered by the Clerk to clear the desk and procure order, so that the organization of the House might be proceeded with. The members began to beg Mrs. Thurston to go out quietly. Some members began to be greatly excited, and the feeling was decidedly unpleasant all around. It was indeed sad to see a woman in so humiliating a position. She grasped the face of one of the messengers very fiercely, and only through the interposition of Mr. Vinton, of Gray, and some other gentlemen of Portland, Mrs. Thurston was at last persuaded to retire to the Secretary's room and the organization was proceeded with, but the unpleasant feeling was so great that the prayer of Rev. Mr. Bingham, which was the first service of the organization, was hardly listened to, in spirit at least. By degrees the feeling subsided, but before the morning session closed the subject was taken up at every dinner table in town, and the matter was universally regretted by all as a very unfortunate circumstance, because the subject of it was a woman, and one who is deemed to be demented upon one subject, although perfectly sane upon all others.

Mrs. Thurston was afterward invited to go to dinner at the Central House by Colonel Drew, Secretary of State, who said that Mr. Harris, the polite Superintendent of the State Buildings, should be kept in as keeper of the State property in trust for Mrs. Thurston, or the rightful owner thereof. We saw Mrs. Thurston in the State Library in the afternoon, still looking up legal authorities, and friends tried to persuade her to return home to-morrow.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO OFFICE.

The Custom Half a Century Ago—Letter from William Wirt.

The Springfield (Ill.) *Journal* publishes the subjoined extracts from a letter written by Hon. William Wirt, while Attorney-General of the United States, to Governor Edwards, of that city:

[Extracts from a letter from William Wirt, Attorney-General of the United States, Jan. 30, 1826, to Ninian Edwards, Senator in Congress for Illinois.]

"I do not understand that the President feels himself bound by the recommendations of the Senators from the State in which the office is to be held, even when the Senators concur. In such a case he has great respect to their opinion; but he considers himself at perfect liberty to put a different character in nomination, without giving just cause of offence to him. The Constitutional act of nomination is his; the responsibility is his; he ought to be free, therefore, to nominate whom he pleases. Were he bound by the joint recommendation of the Senators, the nomination would cease to be the act of the President; it would, in fact, be that of the Senators, while by the Constitution, the responsibility would still rest on the President. You cannot but admit the correctness of this view of the subject; and I am told that the practice of the Senators is in strict conformity with it; they wait till the President calls on them, then express their opinion and retire respectfully from any further interference with the nomination, but with their full liberty to exercise their rights, in their turn, as Senators, when the nomination is sent in and they have to vote on its confirmation. * * *

The President consults the Senators as Senators, and cannot and ought not to know them individually.

The function of the Senator, called on by the President for information as to a candidate, ends when he has given that information. The act of nomination ought, then, to be left free to him, and respect for him officially, if not personally, ought to forbid any complaint against him for the conscientious discharge of his constitutional duty of nominating. He has other sources of information besides the Senators, of which he is not bound to render an account.

There is, indeed, another course which he may take, and I think which he ought to take; which is to nominate no person whom either Senator shall declare unworthy of the office, if he can find a deserving man in the State free from such objection.

If I were a Senator of the United States I would act precisely as I am advising you to act; that is to say, that if I were called on by the President to inform him of the merit or demerits of a candidate in my State, I would inform candidly and freely; here I would stop, so far as the nomination is concerned; but if the nomination was in my opinion a wrong one, I would oppose it, might and main, on the floor of the Senate, giving my reasons there, too, with equal frankness. Thus I would have done my duty faithfully and honestly, and if the nomination succeeded, and an improper person was thus placed in office, the people of the State would not fail to know its impropriety, nor should they fail to know my opposition to it. Thus my skirts would be clear and my name untarnished, and the discredit would recoil on those who had misled the President. Even if it should recoil on the President for confiding in their counsels, (though I would never countenance so unjust a censure,) yet I should be free from blame and should have peace in my own heart."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The sculptor Tenerani is dead.

Mr. A. Clint has been elected President of the Society of British Artists.

A Miss Garrett has passed her examinations for the M. D. degree of Paris.

The *Belgian Moniteur* publishes a decree creating Post Office Savings Banks.

The Duchess of Somerset intends to adopt Grisi's daughters.

Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell has commenced the practice of medicine in London.

Cardinal Pentini is dead. There are now sixteen empty Cardinal's hats.

The power-loom velvet weavers of Lyons are on a strike.

Contributions for the Cologne Cathedral, during the past year, amounted to 680,000f.

The East Cheshire elections cost the two candidates about $50,000.

Austria has concluded a commercial treaty with Siam, China and Japan.

Strauss having resigned his position as *chef d'orchestre* of the French Court balls, there are already twenty-eight would-be successors.

At the sale of a library in Ghent, a few days ago, the first edition of *Esther*, by Racine, Paris, 1689, was sold for $[illegible].

The Oxford Churchmen's Union has declared by resolution "that horse-racing is a discredit to the nation, and should be abolished."

A Christmas comic version of the *True Story of Lady Byron's Life* has been written by William Mackay.

The *Handelszeitung*, of Konigsberg, states that the prisons in Prussia are at present so full that no new convicts can be admitted.

Punch suggests that while winding up your watch at night, think of the good acts you have done that day. You will not overwind.

The publishers of Mr. Tennyson's new book expect that 40,000 copies will have been printed before the end of the year.

The colliers at Waldenburg, in Prussia, are still out on a strike, to the number of about 6,000.

The English House of Commons numbers 658 members. The French Legislative body numbers 292 members.

The gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society has been this year awarded to M. Delaunay.

The question of meteorological standards is now occupying the attention of the Royal Society Council.

A French correspondent writes that M. Thiers is about to start an organ, to be called the *Opposition*.

Europe is at peace, yet her armies number close on six millions of men, costing some ninety millions sterling a year.

The greatest storm on record in England occurred on Nov. 26 and 27, 1703, when 8,000 people were drowned, twelve men-of-war lost and 1,700 trees torn up in Kent County alone.

The Spanish Ministers having left Madrid on a shooting excursion, three hundred Civil Guards, with a battalion of infantry, were deemed necessary for their protection.

The French papers publish a letter from one Tibaldi, in which that convict protests that M. Ledru Rollin had nothing to do with the plot to assassinate the Emperor.

A son of Mme. Taglioni, Countess Gilbert des Voisins, having arrived at his seventeenth year, is to be sent on a voyage around the world.

The *Gaulois* announces that each fresh subscriber for six months will receive a New Year's gift of one large and two small bottles of champagne, with a patent machine for bottling wine.

The father of the "Welsh fasting girl" who has just been scientifically starved to death, has been found guilty of manslaughter by a Coroner's jury, and committed for trial.

A new weekly paper is to be started at Manchester, to be entitled the *Home*, of which Miss Lydia Becker is to be the editor. Women are to be employed as compositors.

Several hundred Jewish families will next Spring be sent to America by the Central Committee of the Alliance Israelite at Konigsberg.

The Pope is the oldest of European sovereigns, being 77 years old; Duke Leopold of Anhalt is second, at 75; and King William of Prussia third, at 72.

A lamentable scandal, says an Angers paper, has just occurred at Loire. The second priest of the parish has eloped with one of the religious sisters who teach in the girls' school.

Rev. Mr. Ryan, the priest who described the "thumbing" of landlords on the Tipperary hustings, has been suspended, and it is said that the Government intend to prosecute him.

Numismatists must be on their guard against a large supply of forged two-dollar gold pieces of Chili. They are all of the year [illegible], and are of short weight.

The sculptor Launitz, to whose chisel Frankfort is indebted for its admirably-executed Guttenberg Monument, has just died, at the age of 74.

According to the *Army & Navy Gazette*, officers of the English Navy are to be allowed to retire at 50 years of age, and at 55 will be requested to go.

"Man," says the anatomist, "changes entirely every seven years. Should my tailor ask me for the bill I contracted in 1862," inquires an anxious correspondent of a Liverpool paper, "since I am not now the same person, and hence owe him nothing?"

A book possessing considerable interest is shortly to appear. It is entitled *Maréchal Bazaine au Mexique*, and will put forth an apology for the administration of the French army during its service in Mexico.

It is said that the Marquis of Bute, disgusted at some of the proceedings in connection with the Ecumenical Council, has left the Eternal City, and is meditating a return to the Church of his fathers.

Mr. Disraeli has a peculiarity of signing all his letters "D." simply, so that his autograph is scarcer than that of any living statesman. "It is supposed," says the *Post*, "this is to show that he has severed the connection with Israel."

One of the latest developments of commercial ingenuity is a new kind of wrapping material, which is known by the name of "iron paper." Iron filings are mixed with the pulp. Grocers are expected to take a large amount of this new paper, as it is very heavy, and many articles, by the custom of their trade, are frequently weighed in their wrappers.

The Cologne *Gazette* says that the Danish agitation in North Schleswig is stronger than ever. Since the last elections the peasants of Alsen and Lundewitt have determined neither to work for Germans nor to give work to them.

The railways connecting Moscow with the Azov seaboard and the lower Volga are now all but completed, and the whole east of Russia is about to be thrown open to all who care to visit it.

Five musical instruments have been discovered at Pompeii, a kind of clarionet, one-half of silver and the upper part and mouthpiece of ivory. They are in an excellent state of preservation.

Signor Mazzini has written a letter to the *Riforma* on European politics, in which he discusses the probabilities of France recovering her liberties shortly, and the influence such an event would have on Europe generally.

The editor of the *Universel*, of Paris, was summoned before the Courts the other day for an editorial appreciation of the Emperor's smile on the 29th of November.

"When majesty smiles let no dog bark."

Among recent notable deaths in Paris, is that of Mr. Ambert, formerly editor of the *National* and second to Armand Carrel in his fatal duel with Emile Girardin, the present editor of *La Liberté*. He was a warm Republican in 1848.

The heart of King Richard I., of England, has been moved from the treasury of the cathedral to the tomb recently erected for that monarch in the choir of the building, thus realizing the last wish uttered by Cœur de Lion.

The recent discussion in the Spanish Cortes on the disappearance of the Crown diamonds, is another instance of history repeating itself. At the close of the revolution in 1854, a commission was appointed to inquire into the disappearance of the Crown jewels.

The export trade of Liverpool with the United States shows a large increase during the past year. The exports for the eleven months of 1868, ending with November, were £14,[illegible]; while those for the same period in 1869 reach £19,392,057.

The *Figaro*, to trump the *Gaulois'* premiums, has made arrangements with an armorer to supply all its subscribers with a waistcoat-pocket six-barreled revolver at half price, so that all readers of the *Figaro*, when traveling by railway, may escape the railway assassins.

A youth at Berlin has been condemned to twelve years' imprisonment, for shooting at a minister of religion during the performance of Divine service in the Cathedral. This young man, no more than eighteen, professed to regard Christianity as an offence and an evil in the world, and took upon himself to punish its propagators.

The Austrian Minister of Finance estimates the expenditures for the year 1870 at 320,300,000 florins ($160,000,000) and the estimated receipts 286,000,000 florins. The deficit of 34,300,000 florins, is to be covered by the sale of State property and payments due to the State by railway companies.

The following singular announcement has been issued in the town of Berkeley: "In consequence of the distress in the town of Berkeley, it is proposed to do away with the gas in the public streets for the ensuing year. All ratepayers who object to the rate are particularly requested to attend at the White Hart Hotel on Thursday, the 23d of December, precisely at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, without fail, to oppose the same."

Count Bismarck was summoned recently to Bonn, in consequence of serious sabre wounds received by his son in a University duel. The wounds were not as promptly dressed as they should have been, in consequence of the appearance of officers of the University, and an erysipelas supervened. This event is said to have exerted a very unfavorable effect upon the health of the Federal Chancellor.

Sir John Lubbock, in his observations of the Indians of South America, gives a curious trait in some of the tribes. He says that the kiss which we think so natural is unknown to some of the tribes. There are some who stand positively in fear of it. When one attempts to embrace them they regard it as evidence of a desire to eat them, as a mode of tasting them. What a pity that this distrust of kissing did not prevail to a greater extent among the so called civilized nations!

Apropos of the death of the Duchess d'Aumale the other day, an exile with her family from France since 1848, the *Liberté*, of Paris, observes: "The hearse of the Duchess d'Aumale makes the fifth of the Orleans family who, within less than twenty years, have found exiles' graves. Would it not be worthy of the Sovereign who reigns over France to-day to recollect, in presence of this new affliction, that it is to this same family, now proscribed even beyond the tomb, that the founder of his dynasty was indebted for French sepulture?" A pertinent question, which, however, is likely to be answered by eloquent flashes of silence.

M. de Remusat has written an article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, to show that La Fontaine was far from being well acquainted with the habits of animals. "*La cigale ayant chanté tout l'été.*" But, objects M. de Remusat, the grasshopper cannot sing all Summer, for he only lives a few weeks. The fabulist makes the grasshopper complain that he has "not a fly, not a worm to eat." But, says the critic, the grasshopper eats vegetable substances alone. The grasshopper implores the ant to give him "a little corn to go on with." But, says M. de Remusat, the ant is carnivorous, and not a grain of corn is ever found in his habitation.

M. Gendebien, one of the founders of the *Indépendance Belge*, of Brussels, died the other day in his 81st year. The following story is told of a duel he had with M. Rogier, the present Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, when both were members of the House of Representatives of Belgium. During one of the sessions of that body M. Rogier used some words which M. Gendebien considered insulting. On leaving the Chambers some sharp words passed, followed by a challenge. They met the next day. M. Gendebien chatted while the seconds loaded his pistol. On taking it he said to his friends, "I've no malice for the man; I only want his tongue." The signal was given to fire. Both weapons went off simultaneously. The ball of Rogier went into the ground, while that of Gendebien entered the cheek, broke a tooth and grazed the former's tongue.

Accident at the Virginia Military Academy.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* gives the following particulars of a sad accident at the Virginia Military Institute on New Year's Day:

Cadets Cook, of Norfolk, and Hankins were romping in their room on the second floor, when, by some means Hankins fell from the open window, and Cook, in attempting to catch him, lost his balance and fell after him. Hankins escaped with very slight injury, but Cook's head struck the sharp edge of a brick embedded in the frozen ground, and his skull was very badly fractured. The height of the window is about 18 feet, the ground beneath is very rough, and the wonder is that both were not instantly killed. Young Cook was immediately removed to the infirmary, and promptly received the necessary treatment from the skillful surgeons of the Institute, Drs. Madison and Barton. Twenty hours after his fall, a very favorable reaction is going on, and if the physicians can prevent inflammation of the brain, (which they hope to do) he will probably recover.

Steamboat Freights—Decision in California.

From the San Francisco Alta, Dec. 30.

The owner of a steamboat on the San Joaquin River made a written contract with a farmer to transport 500 tons of wheat from Paradise City to Stockton, at $2 per ton. The farmer failed to deliver the wheat according to contract, and the steamboat man sued for $1,000, and claimed the entire sum as due him. The defendant proved that there was more grain at Paradise than steamers could carry away; that the plaintiff could get all the freight he could carry as long as the water was deep enough for the boat to run, and that for part of the season the plaintiff had freight at [illegible] per ton from points below Paradise. The Supreme Court held that the plaintiff can recover only the actual pecuniary loss which he suffered under the contract, and if he could get as much or more from others, it follows that he suffered no damage. In such case the carrier is not authorized by law to refuse work and claim full wages for his time.

The Charge of Conspiracy to Defraud Against the Mayor of Hudson City.

The case of conspiracy to obtain $40,000 worth of bonds on the North Carolina Railroad by misrepresentation, preferred on Friday by Cornelius Campbell, against Benjamin F. Sawyer, Mayor of Hudson City, Samuel Ropes and J. J. Bowman, was resumed yesterday at the Jefferson Market Police Court, before Judge Ledwith.

Mr. Morgan applied for a postponement for the production of Mr. Shepherd, a very material witness in the case. By his evidence he expected to be able to prove that Mr. Sawyer acted in collusion with Mr. Bowman and received a portion of the $[illegible],000; that Mr. Shepherd brought an action against him to recover that amount; that Mr. Ropes also acted in collusion with them, and that they three conspired to cheat and defraud.

Mr. Sawyer—That is not true. I am ready to swear there is no such thing.

Judge Ledwith asked to have an affidavit to that effect drawn up.

Mr. Campbell accordingly drew up an affidavit stating that Mr. Shepherd was a material witness in the case, and that his evidence would establish that the defendants attempted to defraud the owners of the North Carolina Railroad bonds of $[illegible],000.

Judge Ledwith—I will [illegible] you until Wednesday, Mr. Morgan, to produce this witness, and on that day positively the decision will be made. In the meantime I am perfectly at liberty to state that as the case now stands, you have utterly failed to establish guilt to Mr. Sawyer. If Mr. Shepherd does not appear on Wednesday, you may consider the case dismissed.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 9, 1870.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Somebody has started a report on the Continent that President GRANT is soon to visit the Sovereigns of Europe, making the Transatlantic voyage accompanied by a fleet of ironclads.... The chief editors of the *Rappel* ("irreconcilable" newspaper in Paris) have been sentenced to a long imprisonment and heavy fine for violating the law relating to the public Press.... The several miners imprisoned for participation in the Aubin riots some time ago have been liberated by the Emperor on the petition of M. OLLIVIER.... It is reported that the French Ambassadors at London and Vienna have resigned.... The owner of the yacht *Sappho* has issued a challenge to the world to race his yacht to Sandy Hook on the Fourth of next July.... It is asserted in Paris that a compromise has been arranged at Rome on the question of infallibility; infallibility will be affirmed, but dissent from the article will be indulged.

CUBA.

Captain-General DE RODAS has issued a proclamation generally complimentary to the citizens and the army. He asserts that troops are coming from Spain to save the lives of the soldiery on the island, and not to reinforce them, as they are abundantly able to suppress the rebellion. He also declares that the Cubans are not insurgents in war only, but in incendiarism.... Fifteen more of the Spanish gunboats reached Havana on Friday, accompanied by the *Pizarro*.... The repopulation of Cuba with Spaniards is suggested by the *Voz de Cuba* newspaper, as a means of getting rid of the enemies of Spain.... The report that the Cuban Junta has hired parties to assassinate the Spanish Minister has been received in Havana.

GENERAL.

Dispatches from Havana confirm the report of the capture of Port-au-Prince. The fate of SALNAVE is unknown.

CALDWELL was discharged yesterday by Judge COURSOL, at Montreal, on the charge of MERCER, and before the warrant for his arrest on other charges was served he made his escape. This was achieved in an exceedingly bold manner. Immediately after the announcement of his discharge his counsel walked him out of the Court room, and locked the door right in the face of the High Constable, who was just behind and on the point of serving the warrant. When the door was opened he was out of sight. The Consul-General has offered a reward for his arrest.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON has rendered an opinion, by request, on the acts of the Maryland Legislature requiring the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to pay into the Treasury one-fifth of the gross receipts from passenger travel over the Washington branch of their road. He declares that they are unconstitutional and void.

The anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans was little celebrated yesterday, so far as heard from. Flags were displayed, but there were no "banquets" or "orations."

Great freshets in the Province of Chiapa, Mexico, have occurred. It is reported that over two hundred lives have been lost by drowning, and that many valuable farms have been destroyed.... Fears of a general revolution in Mexico are daily increasing.

It is reported that the Argentine Minister at Washington has officially notified the State Department that the war in Paraguay is closed, and that his Government is withdrawing nearly all its troops from that country, leaving only a sufficient number to prevent uprisings.

The Indiana Democratic State Convention met at Indianapolis yesterday, and State officers were nominated. The resolutions adopted generally opposed everything that Republicans favor. The principal resolves called for the repeal of the Tariff laws, the taxing of the bonds, and the abolition of the State banking system; also, declared that the five-twenties were payable in greenbacks. Repudiation was repudiated.

President GRANT'S first state dinner will occur on Wednesday next. The Cabinet and several leading members of the Senate and House will be present. The dinner to the Diplomatic Corps will be given next.

The telegraph operators' strike threatens to collapse. In several cities the operators have returned to their employment.

Messrs. FISK and GOULD, of the Erie Railway Company, were brought before the Oyer and Terminer Court in Passaic County, N. J., yesterday, on a charge of conspiring to defraud by taking excessive rates of freight from the Rogers Locomotive Company of Paterson, for transporting locomotives. About 400 suits are to be commenced against the Erie Company for alleged overcharges for carrying freight.

In the Fourth District of this State, (Morris, Sussex, Bergen and Passaic Counties,) the internal revenue tax collected for the year 1869 amounted to $420,[illegible] 85, being $10,173 65 more than was collected the previous year in the same district.

LOCAL.

Rev. Dr. ELLINGER, editor of the *Jewish Times*, lectured last evening before the Longfellow Literary Association on the "Rabbinical Conference," giving the substance of the doctrines held by the liberal Jews of to-day.

Dr. WM. S. LANDSBERG lectured on the woman question before the German Reading Club, last evening. He opposed giving the ballot to women.

The new Tammany Hall General Committee, elected on the 21st ult., for the ensuing year, met at the Wigwam last evening and organized by electing the same officers as last year, viz., WM. M. TWEED, Chairman, and WM. HITCHMAN, JOHN E. GREEN and JOHN HOUGHTALING, Secretaries.

Skating prospects thus far are not bright. A good "freeze" to-night may enliven them.

The charge of conspiracy to defraud, made against the Mayor of Hudson City, and which has been under investigation before Justice LEDWITH, has not been proven.

DUNN, who shot "LOGAN No. 2," is still at large. The Coroner has postponed the examination as to the cause of LOGAN'S death.

In the Clark divorce suit a writ of *habeas corpus* has been issued by the Supreme Court, on the application of the defendant, who is the husband, for the purpose of obtaining the custody of his daughter, aged about 9 years. It is alleged that the child was unlawfully taken from him a few nights ago, through the instrumentality of the wife and mother. The hearing has been adjourned to Monday next.

Attorney-General HOAR appeared as counsel in a patent suit, before Judge BLATCHFORD, in the United States Circuit Court, in this district, yesterday.

Right Rev. Bishop POTTER will dedicate the new floating church for seamen, at the foot of Pike-street, to-day. The services will begin at 10:30 A. M.

Professor EBELL opened the annual course of free lectures at the Cooper Institute last evening. His subject was "Animal Life." Hon. HORACE GREELEY lectured at Steinway Hall on "Self-made Men," in aid of the fund for destitute ex-soldiers.

Three burglars (nine-year olds) have been put in charge of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

The National Land Company of this City have sold 48,000 acres of Kansas lands to a Scotch Emigration Company.

The light on Little Gull Island has been raised from a third to a second-class, and a second assistant keeper added. CHAS. SHUMAN, of Sag Harbor, has been appointed to the position.

The Police made the following arrests for the past week: Saturday, Jan. 1, 208; Sunday, Jan. 2, 85; Monday, Jan. 3, 201; Tuesday, Jan. 4, 176; Wednesday, Jan. 5, 145; Thursday, Jan. 6, 169; Friday, Jan. 7, 189. Total, 1,[illegible].

Haytien Tidings—"Self-Immolation" of Salnave and the San Domingo Treaty.

All news from "our future possessions," as the papers now call the isle of Hayti, have become very interesting, of late, to the American people; and yet hapless is the man that expects to find in this news the slightest congruity or coherence. Ten days ago we had SALNAVE rampant and revengeful; five days ago we had him a fugitive from his capital, which SAGET had entered triumphantly on the 19th of December, "without a shot being fired;" later we learned that the Cacos "are besieging Port-au-Prince, and have made a breach in SALNAVE'S lines." Why, on the 23d of December, should the Cacos besiege a city of which on the 19th they "took unresisted possession of every point, the entire city being speedily in their hands." These are among the dark mysteries of Haytien tidings. The probable supposition is that, since the conclusion of our own war left him without business, the "reliable gentleman" has gone to Hayti to report matters there. He has since been joined by the "intelligent contraband," who, like Othello, (also an intelligent contraband,) finding "his occupation gone," has established himself at Port-au-Prince; and hence St. Marc news regularly and assiduously tell us things which St. Thomas news equally regularly and assiduously contradict. Is SALNAVE in Port-au-Prince, or pent up in Fort Nationel, or has he "retreated to Fort Petion, where he fired the magazine, and, with his fourteen sons, perished?" Or has he got "fourteen sons?" If he have, then like Samson, he may be said to have destroyed more at a blow, by his death, than throughout his lifetime. Or, "later and more probable," has he "fled to San Domingo," and claimed the protection of BAEZ?

It is a queer kettle of fish, this of the Antilles, and its chief occupation seems to be in passing between the frying pan and the fire. The acquisition of Louisiana and Florida and Alaska was all a straight piece of work for us, but our interference in the West Indies has stirred up an amount of effervescence quite puzzling. The whole pot of the Gulf is boiling, and every island in it is fervid with the prospect of annexation. We began with St. Thomas, and went far enough with it to separate it from the parent country, and yet not far enough to bring it into the Union. Hayti is in commotion between SAGET and SALNAVE, of whom the latter favors annexation, and the former opposes. BAEZ and CABRAL have slain hecatombs of victims, if we may believe them, in settling the same question. Cuba has been long afflicted with insurrection, more or less connected with the same matter. Our relations with all these little domains have certainly not been thus far of the most satisfactory sort, either to them or to us. We do not say this in any tone of criticism, and, on the contrary, the reason of these uncertain and shifting relations is manifest. While the islands have been made aware that their commercial and possibly political connection with the great, overshadowing Republic must soon become more fixed, we on our side have been hampered by domestic affairs of greater importance. The war and the results of the war, the disturbance in finance, the problems of reconstruction, the necessity for economy—these and the other familiar difficulties prevent either the Government or the people from paying that direct and primary attention to West Indian affairs which would be necessary for their shortest and best solution.

It seems clear, however, that when the time shall arrive for decision, there need be no trouble with our West Indian policy. For example, we originally started with the desire to possess a port in the Gulf—a necessity for us in peace or war, as a centre of naval repair, as well as an *entrepôt* of commerce. The St. Thomas negotiations were the first begun. There seems to be a general opinion prevalent that, legal and constitutional rights apart, there is here an *obligation d'honneur* to be discharged. Besides, "St. Thomas," once said Admiral PORTER, "is the keystone to the arch of the West Indies; it commands them all. It is of more importance to us than to any other nation." And the same distinguished authority says: "Its people have always been our friends. During the rebellion, when all the ports of the French and British West India Islands were closed against us, St. Thomas furnished our vessels with supplies of all kinds, gave us information, and turned the cold shoulder to the rebel cruiser."

The question of St. Thomas, therefore, stands by itself. We next approach Samana. Here the sentiment of the people is divided. Nevertheless, as we have repeatedly said, BAEZ is sufficiently President for us to deal with him, and our Commissioners, Generals INGALLS, BABCOCK and SACKET, have made a treaty with him respecting the rental of the Bay of Samana, and another and more important treaty for acquiring the whole Dominican Republic, and making it a Territory of the United States. Should this last treaty be approved by the Senate, Hayti will probably follow San Domingo into the Union.

The Telegraphers' Strike Again.

We are reluctant to again offer a few words upon the telegraphers' strike, but duty and good feeling alike refuse us the privilege of silence. Are, then, the employes of the Western Union Company, who have thrown up their situations, aware of the real nature of the movement in which they have been driven to participate? Nor is the word "driven" inappropriate to the situation, for the "League" appears to exercise as absolute control over the telegraphers as could any tyrannical system on earth. The case, however, is tolerably clear by this time, and will be understood as follows:

A secret society—not, be it observed, an open and above-board trades' union or protective society—is organized for the purpose of secretly controlling the telegraphing business of this country, and of taking possession of the individual rights and liberties of all the operators. To show the true meaning and intent of this design, it is only necessary to say that the rules require each member to take an oath to perform his whole duty to his employers, "provided he does not conflict with a duly authorized order from the chief of the circuit to which he belongs." He must further not obey an order from his employer to remove to some new station without permission from the said chief. The oath further provides that the member shall make common cause with the League, and "forsaking your allegiance to corporations or individuals," be at the disposal of the officers of the League. The operators have thus joined an organization which in reality takes away every shred of independence which they ever possessed. It places them entirely at the mercy of men who are in effect irresponsible, and may order suspension of work, and perhaps the acceptance of poverty, at their own will and pleasure.

Of course the promoters of the strike claim that there was cause for their action—but what does the claim amount to when thoroughly sifted? The San Francisco office was oversupplied with operators, and some reorganization was resorted to, as would be the case in any other business. Upon such occasions salaries come of course under revision, as well as positions. Mr. JACOBS was found to be unnecessary and was dispensed with. A new scale of salaries was framed, by which some were reduced, but several increased. Upon this, Mr. JACOBS wrote what was untrue, that reductions were taking place on the Pacific Coast, and implying that resistance was called for. And upon this slender thread the whole case for the operators hangs.

Now, it must be evident that a League under whose influence hundreds of deserving men and women can be thrown upon the world, almost without warning, can be no friend to the operators. Still less can the latter expect that the business can continue to be embarrassed by the possibility of future obstructions at the dictation of a secret committee. We are glad to see that the Telegraph Company is willing to forget the past, and to receive and protect their absent employes—a fact which ought to dispose of all charges of injustice or ill-feeling toward them. Their real friends will counsel them to end this ill-judged proceeding, and vindicate their own dignity by throwing off allegiance, not to their employers and their profession, but to a League which ought never to have been countenanced.

Hindrances to the Success of American Labor.

It cannot be too often pressed upon those who lead and represent the opinions of the mechanical industrial classes of this country, that there is a great and growing evil which is already working to their disadvantage, and will, if not checked, be much more so in the future. We refer to the complaints of the character of much American workmanship. The same thing is to be heard on all sides. The faithful performance of mechanical labor is less and less common. The chief aims appear to be that the work shall be got through with and the money speedily gained. Whether the result is inferiority or not is of little consequence. And the effect of this is that foreign articles are more and more preferred, whether they be small or great, important or of little value.

It is not difficult to indicate some of the causes which have produced this undesirable state of things. One is that our workingmen, while they have entered into very perfect organizations for the protection of labor, have failed to appreciate the fact that no organization whatever can control the freedom of selection by purchasers. A whole trade of a nation may be united to a man to enforce a certain regulation as to hours of work, or the rate of wages; but nothing can make the hoped-for customer buy what he does not approve, nor, even in case of contracts, can they lead to others if the spirit as well as the letter of their execution be not studied. The question, therefore, is, not whether trades' unions are in one sense useful to their members, but whether they are not allowed to divert attention from dangers which may ultimately prove the destruction of the trades themselves.

One reason for modifications of our tariff system is that, in its present condition, it hinders competition. The conclusion that it does this is indisputable. But there are other elements besides protective duties which affect competition. Why should it be so often forgotten that excellence of workmanship is one of these? Suppose, for example, that duties which stand in the way of the manufacture of machines were lowered so much that, as respects cost of material, we were on a par with other nations. Suppose, even further, that wages in both cases were equal. There still remain comparisons of degrees of finish and durability, which must inevitably influence the choice of the purchaser. If, then, a union, by classing all grades of training and skill under one rule of payment, has but lowered the general standard of those qualities, who will be the gainer in the end? Not that the union may not have done good service of one sort, but may it not have neglected another quite as important service?

The same remarks are applicable to domestic trades in no infrequent cases. People are not buying much building property just now, whatever they may be doing in a little while. But when they are buying, what is the common observation by many who would build but do not? They say that they cannot trust the workmen to do their work thoroughly. From basement to roof the duty of giving fair labor for fair pay is neglected, and the result is a structure which before long costs as much for repairs as it would have cost in the shape of rent. Even the contractor cannot prevent this, unless he stand behind the workmen all day, which he is hardly likely to do. Naturally, very many people are deterred from this kind of investment. And when added to willful neglect or idleness, it is found that the bricklayer is little versed in the art of making mortar that will stick, or of rearing a wall that shall be tight and plumb straight; that the carpenter is about fit to make a packing case; that the painter may be some dauber who never learned his trade, the evils are increased, and he who would have a house built for himself is too shy of the fate of others to be caught himself. And if he go to a building speculator for a house already built, he finds the case, if possible, still worse, for to the incompetence of the artisan will have been added all the speculator's stinting of material and its good quality. These are but few cases in point as affecting the whole question of labor and competition. We would see the latter aided by elevation of the former. The times are coming when money will not be so recklessly flung away upon poor workmanship as it has been. Let our workingmen take heed that their ability and industry do not further deteriorate, but rather be improved by every possible means.

The Story of Pompeii.

Most people know that Pompeii was buried by a volcanic eruption A. D. 79, and that, long centuries after, certain exhumations were made leading to archæological discoveries surpassing for interest any of which the modern world has record. But comparatively few are aware that since the Italian revolution of 1860 more has been learned of the unfortunate city than perhaps had accumulated during all the preceding years since the catastrophe. Light follows liberty, and one of the first acts of the new Government was that of appointing Signor FIORELLI inspector of the excavations, with facilities no similar official had before enjoyed. This gentleman, who has the rare fortune to unite the culture of a scholar with the practical energy of a good business man, soon had a large force busily at work. No fewer than 700 men have sometimes been working under his orders, and the results have been most propitious. The chronicle of previous work is brief enough, and may be mentioned by way of contrast with that of the last decade. In the year B. C. 63, a promontory earthquake had desolated Pompeii. It had destroyed several temples, the great Basilica, the colonnade of the Forum and other important buildings, besides others of lesser note. The people fled, but subsequently returned and bent themselves to the task of restoration. Building was a slower process then than now, but the Temples of Venus and Jupiter, of Isis and of Fortune, all went up again, and Pompeii, if somewhat debased architecturally, was more showy and luxurious than ever. The Emperor TITUS seemed to have thought it a pity all this splendor should be lost, but the Senators he sent to view the site and estimate the expense of digging the town free of its terrible incubus of ashes, were frightened by the magnitude of the task, and the idea was abandoned. Thus in time the very place where Pompeii had stood was forgotten.

Towards the end of the sixteenth century an aqueduct from the Sarno to Torre dell' Annunziata was carried straight through the heart of the buried city, following streets and piercing walls. Yet no one said aught of Pompeii, and it was not until 1748, under CHARLES III., after the world had been excited by the discovery of Herculaneum, that a certain prying engineer, ALCUBIERRA by name, got the royal permission to excavate near the site of the former place, and began to find out what was hidden there. Even then neither this adventurer nor others mentioned Pompeii. They thought he was working over Stabiæ. Little was done at this or any time under the Bourbons. The men in charge would occasionally find something, and then, for the most part, would cover it up again, so that on the visit of some royal or other distinguished personage they might flatter their visitor by pretending to make a surprising discovery in his presence. When the Bonapartes prostrated the Bourbons early in the nineteenth century the energy of the Republic of '89 was in a manner prefigured. CAROLINE, NAPOLEON'S sister and MURAT'S Queen, was enthusiastically interested in the works and caused them to be energetically advanced. The Bourbons returned and all stood still again until the cry of free Italy was heard, and with VICTOR EMMANUEL came FIORELLI. Since then, as we have said, the ground over Pompeii has been worked with almost as much vigor and eagerness as the gold diggings of California; and since then, consequently, the returns have been commensurate with the investment of capital and labor.

Streets, houses, theatres, have one by one been exhumed, inscriptions deciphered, trinkets, coins and household utensils collected, jars of cosmetics and phials of medicine, and lately even such ordinarily perishable things as loaves of bread. Eighty-one of these have been discovered by FIORELLI in a single oven—the place having been so sealed that no ashes entered it, and the bread was found exactly in the order in which it was placed on that dreadful 23d of November, '79, when the fierce strife of the gladiators at the Amphitheatre was interrupted by the lava storm from Vesuvius. All sorts of things have been found, unthought of even at the time the admirable copies of Pompeiian architecture, &c., were constructed at the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. Posters bearing entreaties to vote for such an one for *ædile*, love messages written on back walls, articles of female apparel or ornament, paintings in full preservation, poor animals held fast by chains which prevented their escape from the burning destruction, and so dying where they stood, and worse still, human prisoners in the gladiators' barracks immovably riveted by the ankles to iron racks. Of course only the skeletons of these remained; but if no human form, rounded as in life, has been discovered, there has been found what is so precisely like it as to be no less mournfully impressive. We are told by M. MONNIER—a French writer who has published this and other cognate information in an interesting monograph—that recently, in a small street under heaps of rubbish, the workmen perceived an empty space, at the bottom of which were some bones. Signor FIORELLI, who was at once called, had a luminous idea. He made them mix plaster, and poured it into the hollow as in a cast. The operation was repeated in other instances close by. Afterwards, the crust of pumice stone and hardened ashes was carefully removed. When this was done, four apparently perfect human bodies lay calmly below. Their flesh had sustained their hot shroud of ashes until it had cooled and crusted, and as that flesh had withered away the spaces had been left which FIORELLI now so ingeniously filled.

How Fires Originate.

An examination of the official reports of the known causes of fires, impresses a belief that although carelessness of occupants usually comprises the largest numbers in the lists, a heading of simple "carelessness" would with equal propriety embrace nearly all. The fault may, perhaps, date as far back as the actual construction of the building. Such was the conclusion of the long and scientific investigation into the origin of the burning of a bonded warehouse and millions of dollars' worth of whisky in Philadelphia during last Summer. Though current theories had assigned other causes, such as escape of illuminating gas and the presence of the vapor of whisky, it was eventually ascertained that there had been previously a partial breakdown under the accumulation of storage, and the liquor from broken casks finding its way to the cellar, ignited there from the boiler fires. The downfall of a building constructed too slenderly for the strain imposed upon it almost invariably results in a fire, and it is possible that in some instances where the cause of fire yet remains unknown an unobserved subsidence of floors or walls may have immediately preceded the conflagration.

A cornice of wood, where the rest of a building is of comparatively incombustible materials, occasions an exposure that no considerations of economy can justify. In a majority of instances where one building takes fire from another, the communication is effected by means of the cornice, its position and prominence serving to catch either flames from below or sparks from above. Zinc cornices are comparatively recent, and if not open to the objections urged against lead and zinc roofs,—that they endanger life by melting during fires,—may be substituted for wood with great advantage. The use of iron in the construction of buildings is noticeably increasing. Baseboards or wainscots, and the frames of doors and windows, if not the doors and sashes, will some day be made of metal. There is no reason why Venetian blinds could not be so constructed, with greater lightness and less cost than those now in use. But a great reduction of the annual losses by fire will be effected whenever a cheap and unobjectionable mode of rendering fireproof all the wood used in building shall be invented and generally adopted.

Several of the improvements introduced into buildings in recent years have rather tended to increase than diminish risks. Comparatively few fires occur from chimney flues. A greater number, though still an inconsiderable percentage, are caused by stovepipes. But steampipes and hot-air registers are among the frequent occasions. Yet all of these have a tendency to reduce the wood, near which they pass, to the consistence of tinder. It has been demonstrated, both in this and other countries, that wood in this condition may take fire even from the heat communicated to steampipes, under the high pressure of steam required for lofty buildings; and, of course, hot air or smoke flues in close proximity to wood, are far more dangerous. A fire originating in the walls is most likely to involve a building in rapid destruction. The space between bricks and plaster is not unfrequently crammed during construction with chips and shavings, that supply abundant fuel for such disaster. But even where a fire first starts within a room, a dumb-waiter in a dwelling, or a "fall" in a store, unless closed by a horizontal door on each floor, is likely to become a chimney with a free draft that carries flame throughout a building. As a measure of prudence, to prevent the spread of fire, and perhaps to confine it to a single room, it is advisable to close every door in a building during the night.

Friction matches, dropped while burning, or nibbled by mice, or in the hands of children, are among other occasions of fires. There is a practice almost invariable among servants, though by no means confined to them, of getting rid of the unburned ends of matches by thrusting them into the cracks that may have been caused in walls by shrinking or settling. If there happens to be a crevice of the sort near the place where a matchbox is kept, as possibly between a window frame or surbase and the adjoining plaster, a very considerable accumulation of such material is probable. We have in mind a fire that began in such a poke-hole, the last match not happening to be quite extinguished. The remedy for this class of occurrences would appear to be to provide with each matchbox a metallic receptacle for the unburnt ends: the matchbox itself should shut with a clasp, and be fastened to the wall at a sufficient height to be out of the reach of children. Fires very frequently occur by window curtains and shades catching flame from gaslights. It is worthy of consideration whether this could not be prevented by the use of chloride of zinc, or alum, or other chemicals, in the manufacture of shades, and in the processes of the laundry, so as to render the fabrics fireproof.

Nothing but stringent and thoroughly-enforced legislation will stop the rapidly-increasing percentage of kerosene fires. These, as well as the accidents that occur from fireworks and gunpowder, might be classed under the subdivision of "Playing with Fire." Penalties inflicted upon the owners of unsafe buildings and the buyers of dangerous substances, would evoke a carefulness respecting dealings with unscrupulous builders and manufacturers. In fact, so large a proportion of fires begin in or are increased by occasions or practices involving such culpable negligence, that the community may yet think favorably of the system, though taking exception to the severity of an Oriental monarch, any one of whose subjects, if a fire originates in his dwelling, is straightway led forth to capital punishment.

Charities and Asylums—The Insane Poor.

In that part of the Governor's Message which treated briefly of Charities and Asylums, he called special attention to the necessity of additional legislation for the benefit of the insane poor throughout the State. He said with truth that their condition is now deplorable, that none are so helpless, and none for the most part so friendless—abandoned by their relatives, and without suitable provision for their peculiar wants. Their presence in the County poorhouses is demoralizing to the neighborhood and hurtful to themselves.

Strongly as the Governor speaks, however, on this subject, his language is mild compared with that employed by the State Commissioners of Public Charities, to whose report, last year, we have taken the pains to refer. We find that these gentlemen declare that it is absolutely "painful to make the disclosure" they have felt compelled to make; that it is "humiliating" to the State that such "notorious and sickening abuses" should exist. The Commissioners thereupon go on to give an abstract of the condition of affairs in each county in the various lunatic asylums, and then sum up the results.

We shall not attempt to follow the Commissioners in their task; but if some CHARLES READE should record their unquestionable facts in story form, the account would probably be declared mere imagination. For the truth is, as the Commissioners say, that "no publicity has been given to abuses nor have public-spirited citizens, who were aware of them, had at hand the means of correction." In general it may be said that in the great majority of cases the buildings for the insane poor are meagre, out of repair, with broken walls and floors, and with bad light and air; the cells often like prison dungeons, dark and without furniture; the air close and the stench intolerable. "The cells are dirty, the beds torn in pieces, and the floor littered with straw and bits of clothing. Rats, at times, perform the duties of scavengers." Besides all these and a hundred like horrors, the utter want of classification is to be noted. "Into these poor houses the insane are crowded, associating with idiots and paupers of sound mind, adults as well as children. The excitable and noisy may be found confined in their cells in chains, close neighbors to the inoffensive and quiet. Two of them may be locked up in a single cell."

The remedy for these horrible arrangements is suggested by the Governor in the following language:

"The State should provide asylums, with room for the poor thus afflicted who cannot be taken care of otherwise, and the authorities of each county should be required to send to them its insane poor, and to pay such sum for their support while in the State institutions as may be proper. It is probable that many of those who are classed among the insane poor are so harmless or so manageable that families and friends could take care of them if pecuniary aid were contributed towards their support. In such cases the Superintendents of the Poor should be authorized and required to pay to those who would assume their care such weekly or monthly stipend as should be necessary and proper. This would prevent the overcrowding of the State institutions, yet add nothing to the county charges."

The Commissioners, in like manner, had declared that the "State had shifted off from itself upon the counties a duty which it ought ever to have recognized as imperative and sacred." It is to be hoped, however, that this blot on our institutions will no longer be suffered to remain.

It has been stated that the largest sum subscribed in this City to the fund for the benefit of the family of the late Mr. STANTON is $1,000, and that that was from a Democrat. The facts do not bear out the statement. Mr. A. T. STEWART gave $5,000, and twenty other gentlemen, all Republicans, $1,000 each.

The public will begin to ask whether we are destined to have another revival of the memorable operations which led to the gold panic of September last? It looks a little like it. The more occult causes of financial revolutions are beyond the penetration of the mass of the people, but when they hear that JAMES FISK, Jr., and JAY GOULD are forming another "Ring," they need no prophet to tell them that mischief is in the wind. On this occasion the house of ROTHSCHILDS is going to take a "hand in." As the interests of legitimate trade are not much considered in these speculations we can hardly be expected to wish them success. We can only hope that Secretary BOUTWELL will not try half a dozen different policies this time, as he did when the last gold panic was being made ready.

The statement which we made yesterday, relative to a man named HAYS, who robbed and assaulted an aged man in Lexington-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, must not be allowed to drop out of sight. We particularly invite the attention of the authorities to the facts. HAYS was arrested on the spot, and committed at the Jefferson Market Police Court. What followed? One day he was seen "among his comrades at their common meeting ground, having been bailed by a Deputy Sheriff." We are told, the, the "ruffian will never be indicted, because he rendered valuable service to the Democracy at the recent election." Our Deputy Sheriffs, as a rule, seem to be the curse of the City; but what we should like to know at this moment is whether it is really settled that HAYS is to get off unpunished? Because if he is, the sooner private citizens arrange some means for their own protection the better. It would be a gross outrage to hang a Deputy Sheriff to a lamp post,—but under the influence of great excitement worse outrages have been committed ere now.

Governor HOFFMAN, as we have several times been given to understand, entertains the belief that we are very unfair to him in censuring him for his action with regard to the Erie Railroad. He may now see what is thought of him abroad. He began public life with an honorable reputation, and for a long time he bore himself in such a manner as to win the respect even of his adversaries. In a fatal moment he played into the hands of FISK and the Erie "Ring," and we shall most certainly be justified by events in predicting that he will never recover from the effects of that transaction. He knows best whether it was worth his while to sacrifice a statesman's character at the bidding of a man like FISK. He has taken his course, and henceforth must not be surprised if he is received with suspicion and averted looks by all men who are not involved in dishonest Rings. Sir CURTIS LAMPSON tells the Governor that he is practically responsible for the Erie fraud, and to the last day of his life he must expect to bear the obloquy of his offence.

How long will it be before the public are relieved from the inconveniences and dangers incidental to the running of heavy freight cars through the streets? The Fourth-avenue and Bowery are busy thoroughfares, and at all hours the ponderous railway cars are crashing through them, very often coming into collision with the legitimate traffic of the roads. On Friday evening a Third-avenue car was knocked into splinters by a New-Haven freight car. It is a barbarism to allow these huge obstructions to be dragged through the public streets at all, and the loss of life which ensues is most deplorable. When will that new depot be ready? When will the public streets be reserved for the proper use of the public?

There is something half ludicrous in the disappointment which has overtaken the Democrats of Newark. They gained a majority of two, as they thought, on the Common Council, and of course it was resolved at once to turn out all the Republican city officers. The meeting to settle this pleasing business took place. Upwards of 2,000 eager Democrats assembled together to shout over the spoils. But it was the old story of the cup and the lip. At the last moment, Alderman CAIN, a Democratic member, voted with the Republicans, thus making a tie vote—and the hungry ravens got no meat. But imagine the storm which whistled round Mr. CAIN'S ears. The audience would have set a mark upon him with a vengeance if he had fallen into their hands. They cried out, "Hang him to the first tree," "Kick him out," and followed him up in so menacing a manner that the Police were obliged to escort him home. Mr. CAIN will have the reward of an approving conscience, but he must keep out of the way of his dear friends for the present.

What is the use of these incessant *Canards*, whether invented at Washington or elsewhere, about the suppression of the Cuban insurrection? It is maliciously alleged that the Government has set afloat the latest story to the disadvantage of the insurgents. That, of course, may be set aside as a weak invention of the enemy. But it is very important that no excuse should be given for such a charge. The Cuban Junta here solemnly assure us that CESPEDES and his forces are still hard at work. We cannot see that they are accomplishing much—but that is quite another thing from asserting that the "independence movement" is dead. Fair play in combination with strict neutrality may at least be asked for by the friends of the fighting Cubans.

The four new markets of this City spoken of in the report of the Board of Health will furnish the most prevailing arguments yet offered for the doing away of the Washington Market, which, in a merely business part of New-York, is certainly more of a nuisance than a convenience. These four practical arguments tell also against the Fulton Market, another antiquated and inconvenient concern, lying like lumber in the crowded thoroughfare of the Fulton Ferry. It has been considered a convenience for Brooklyn; but as the latter city is about to have a great market-place of its own, the plea has not much force. These down-town old markets have all the venerable prestige of the "boroughs" of the old countries. But it is time to get rid of them; and it is scarcely to the credit of such a go-ahead City as New-York that it has taken so many years to think about it.

Those earthquake shocks, tremors and rumblings of the Nevada region, of Bakersville in California, of Vancouver's Island and other places, show that the elements of combustion and explosion which originally threw up the volcanic summits of that long Pacific mountain range, are still at work, though in a more moderate way, and they furnish us with a significant comment on Dr. DOREMUS'S late lecture about our earth, and how it grew at first from some enormous globule of inflammable gas. Those earthquakes on our Pacific slopes have no longer the power to move mountains, or do any mighty amount of damage, but they produce great frights as long as they last, and then strong comic reactions of the feelings, as we perceive in one of the late Nevada journals.

It is by no means calculated to increase the confidence of the public in the Police force of this City, that a vagabond so well known as JAMES DUNN should have escaped without the least difficulty. He is one of the class of ruffians which the Police are always said to "have their eyes on." In fact, it is pretty well understood that the Police do know where the notorious rascals of the City are to be found, and this murderer DUNN was probably on sociable terms with more than one member of the force. He shoots a man in the streets—a man whom the community can spare exceedingly well—and walks off in perfect security. The Police cannot find him! How, then, can we expect them to track down an unknown assassin? If they cannot lay their hands on a well-known criminal, what degree of trust are we warranted in reposing in them? Every night some private citizen is robbed and brutally ill-treated, even in the most populous parts of the town. There never was so much personal violence accompanied with street robberies. The thieves are not satisfied with plunder; they must half murder their victims. The plain fact is, that the Police are either afraid of the ruffians, and hide themselves when they see a struggle going on, or they are not numerous enough to preserve order. Superintendent KENNEDY ought to tell us what, in his opinion, is the real cause of the evil, and we should be very ready to lend him our help in providing a remedy. At present no honest man or woman is safe.

A Cable telegram tells us how CHARLES DICKENS, making another speech at Birmingham, puts his recent oracular saying about some people and other people beyond any doubt by declaring that he has a strong trust in the masses, and little, or none at all in the governing folk. This is all very good and satisfactory, and signa-

ple too, seeing that literary men in general, when they have seen a good deal of the world and fall into years, forget their first liberal notions, grow conservative and careless, leaning rather to the aristocracy and losing faith in popular progress. BUCKLE is an honorable exception, being in life and literature a steady democrat, always advocating the cause of the people in many ways, and preferring to address them from a lecturing platform rather than go into Parliament.

AMUSEMENTS.

The City.

The great dramatic event of the week has been the admirable production of "Hamlet" at Booth's Theatre. So conspicuous a revival is highly honorable to the management, and constitutes an important era in the history of Metropolitan art. As we have suggested before, the costumes adopted are significant rather of originality than of demonstrable correctness. The date of the story on which SHAKESPEARE founded his tragedy is so far back in time, and the records of any sort so scanty, that reproductions in the way of dress, and even of architecture, must needs be at best of doubtful precision. There are, nevertheless, such things as general probability and artistic harmony. We are not quite sure that the Gothic was the style of architecture employed in the royal buildings of Denmark, but are ready to believe that silk stockings and velvet shirts—the usual stage attire in "Hamlet"—were not common in the time of *Claudius*. We all remember what a fuss was made over Queen ELIZABETH's slender possessions in the way of silken hose, and although silk velvet was not unknown then, and velveteen was heard of in the thirteenth century, it is not probable that such materials were in ordinary use among the Danes several centuries before. We do not know who or what may have been Mr. BOOTH's archæological authorities, but do not doubt they have been carefully consulted and judiciously followed. Whether Danish or not, his *Hamlet* dresses are in general harmony with the North of Europe costume of the supposed period of the tragedy, and the first sight of them carries conviction that they are infinitely more plausible as the garb of that period than the conventional trappings hitherto usually seen in the play on the stage. The dress of the *Ghost*, as it seems to us, might be better. It looks too modern, and has a white look that is not, however, at all ghastly. The general effect in color, to our mind, should be a dark, shimmering blue, with very carefully adjusted drapery of some diaphanous material, say a blue gauze. We have already spoken at considerable length of Mr. BOOTH's carefully-studied performance of *Hamlet*, and take this opportunity to add a few remarks on his assistants. Miss FANNY MORANT acts *Queen Gertrude* with much dignity, grace and feeling. She evinces that thorough acquaintance with the text of her author—we mean of that spoken by others as well as by herself—which, denoted by sympathetic action and expression throughout, is so rare as to deserve particular mention. Miss MORANT indicates delicately but unmistakably that strong under current of voluptuousness and feminine vanity breaking through the barriers of an otherwise noble character, the existence and force of which must be presupposed for *Gertrude* to do what she did. That her nature is otherwise noble and fine, we cannot doubt, otherwise, whence that of her son? In the trying "closet scene," Miss MORANT is excellent. She keeps up the representation of remorse, terror and passionate grief with a sustained power very commendable indeed; and the contrast of this scene with the syren-like fascination of the previous ones—for her charms bewitched *Claudius* to crime no less than his ambition—is painfully striking. Mr. WALLER is a fair, but by no means a great *Ghost*. He seems to lack imagination, to feel and portray the ineffable tenderness and awful meaning that can be conveyed, whether he thinks it or not, even in monotone. On the first night, too, Mr. WALLER was sometimes slightly at fault in the words. Of all the secondary characters in the Shakespearean drama the *Ghost* bears worst any uncertainty in the text. Every word he utters is fraught with its own portentous and blood-chilling significance, and both the poetry and the sense halt and suffer from substitutions or omissions. Mr. WALLER's defects in this wise were, it should be admitted, extremely slight; but we would rather hear the exact words of the original, and the above reasons are sufficient in an exceptional case to justify us in expecting their presence. Mr. D. C. ANDERSON gives a respectable and experienced embodiment of *Polonius*. He, however, lacks humor and unction in the part, or did on the first night he undertook it. He is also—notably in the scene with *Laertes*—deficient in dignity. This may have arisen from the special anxieties of the occasion, and may since have been remedied. We mean to imply that Mr. ANDERSON has probably—judging from many incidents of his *Polonius*, and his obvious knowledge of his profession—resources in reserve with which we may make acquaintance on future opportunities. Mr. HAMILTON's *Claudius* is respectable, and in parts more than respectable. He rends the restored soliloquy in the third act, "Oh, my offence is rank," &c., steadily and well, with "good accent and discretion," and succeeds throughout—a pretty good test of success in the part—in awakening among his audience more of pity than abhorrence. Neither the *Horatio* nor the *Laertes* are quite as strong as they should be, but both gentlemen are careful and correct, and if they do not materially heighten the effect of the picture, they do nothing to disturb its harmony. We should rejoice to be able to speak more warmly of Miss BLANCHE DE BAR's *Ophelia* than we do, in saying it is pretty and acceptable. Miss DE BAR might profit by emulating her female iconoclastic tendencies. She is somewhat too stagey and conventional. *Ophelia* should be anything rather than either. The remaining characters require no special mention. In a general way the acting is rather too much subordinated to the principal figure for the best possible effect. It is undoubtedly true that most people go mainly to see Mr. BOOTH, and equally so that subordination of the same sort has been habitually carried further by most prominent actors than it is carried by him. We again take occasion to commend the whole spirit, taste and energy of this revival. It is a special credit to the City of New-York, and a most important aid to the position and repute of the national drama.

At the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, "The Burgomaster" has been quite a success, and we are glad to congratulate the manager on the gratifying fact. The merit of the piece—as an acting play, of course, and not as a literary production—is considerable, and at all events it is not wish it had with many of the "sterling old comedies," a dull and unmitigated bore to sit through its performance. To-morrow night, Miss OLIVE LOGAN's star will be in the ascendant here, and "Surf, or, Summer Scenes at Long Branch," which has a wishy-washy sound, but may be, and let us hope is, very good for all that, is to be enacted. Miss LOGAN's critical powers have of late been industriously directed toward the sort of drama that ought to be put down, and we trust that she has given the public in her comedy an illustration of the sort that should be sustained.

At Wallack's Theatre during the week the plays have been repetitions of previous successes, and the business has justified the sagacity of the management. To-morrow night an important change is announced in the presentation of ROBERTSON's admired military drama of "Odra," which will be given with all the glories of new scenery, music, costumes and uniforms, a regimental band, &c., &c. There is little doubt but that this attractive performance will hold the stage for some time, and so oblige a continued postponement of "School" and the new play of "Lost at Sea."

At Niblo's, "Little Em'ly" was acted during the week. The performances had been bettered lately, and gave much pleasure. Mr. CHARLES FECHTER and Mlle. CARLOTTA LECLERCQ commence their engagement at the same house to-morrow evening, appearing in "Ruy Blas."

No performances of moment call for attention at any of the other theatres. Mr. G. L. FOX, who has been the star at the Olympic this week, appears there until Saturday evening, taking one night in "The Writing on the Wall." At the Grand Opera House, Mr. LEHMANN, Miss ADELE DUNNING and Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL have performed, and will continue to occupy the boards until to-morrow week, when the first representation of "The Twelve Temptations" is promised. The new pantomime spectacle at the Bowery is not yet in readiness, but will be in a very few days. "Cinderella" is given nightly, and at bi-weekly matinées at the Circus, with a host of gymnastic and equestrian acts. "Hack" is the most attractive element of the San Francisco Minstrels' programme. The Bim-bos remain at Wood's Museum, and appear in "Ixion" to-morrow evening. The theatres, we note, are prospering again; the period attending even the last fortnight in December was specially unproductive last year.

E. M. C. A. CONCERT.

The fortunate reappearance of the sun yesterday enabled a large audience to be present at the fourth popular concert of this Association. Miss BULL and Messrs. BRIGHT, LEE and MORA were the artists of the afternoon. Mr. LEE's cornet playing needs no criticism; the efforts of the vocalists require more than we have space for. Concerning the organ playing, it must be said that while Mr. MORA is a good organist and fully deserved the applause he received, the organ is made too prominent a feature of the programme. Few people after all really appreciate the difficulties of the noble instrument, and where its capacity for full and majestic harmonies is perverted by mere efforts to imitate orchestral effects and to deafen one with its thunders, its manipulation ceases to be interesting and becomes positively wearisome. If an orchestra is needed it can be had; but the mere mechanical effects of bass drum, kettle drum and cymbals, will never delude the spectator into the belief that the Philharmonic Society orchestra is in attendance. The management, in their preliminary scheme, said something about an orchestra; and it is time for them to redeem their promise.

Another point seeming to invite discussion is the announcement that OLE BULL will play next Saturday, when the price of the tickets is to be increased to fifty cents. Now it was intended not that these concerts should make money, but that they should place the best music within reach of every one. Yet, whenever "eminent artists" are announced, the prices always assume an upward tendency. Fifty cents is not an exorbitant price, but let it be understood that whenever really first-class professional musicians are to interpret the programme, the prices are to be doubled, and what is to become of the "popular concert" theory? The hall is always full, and there can be, therefore, no question about expenses. We have no desire to cavil or find fault. The intentions of the managers are most excellent, and for that reason does any departure from the best method of carrying them into effect seem to challenge criticism. Prosperity is often dangerous to those affected by it. The concerts are too valuable assistants in the establishing of a higher standard of musical taste in the Metropolis to be allowed to degenerate into mere money-making machines.

MISS KATE FIELD.

Miss KATE FIELD, whose lectures in the island towns east and north of us have been extremely successful, is sojourning for a day or two in New-York, prior to undertaking an extensive tour to the West, arrangements for which have for some time past been effected. We understand that Miss FIELD will extend her travels as far as to St. Louis, and return to New-York in the Spring.

Home Notes.

Mr. MCKEAN BUCHANAN has been suffering from inflammation of the eyes....Mr. C. D. HESS, of Chicago, is now in this City, and, it is rumored, is seeking to engage FECHTER to act in Chicago....Wednesday, Mr. FORREST was in Columbus, Ohio....A Southern paper calls attention to the fact that Misses KELLOGG, DURAND and MCCULLOCH are all natives of North Carolina....The Indianapolis *Journal* alludes to the recent ill success of Mr. FORREST in the city it is published in, and referring to the change years have wrought in his physique, declares that "The legs indicate readiness in the future"....LOTTI is singing with the Maretzek Opera Troupe in Philadelphia.... The Russian Concert Troupe sang last week in Hartford, Conn....The new play by MATILDA HERON and LAURA KEENE, called "Champagne; or, Step by Step," was produced at the Chestnut-Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, a few nights since, and is pronounced a success. The story is in brief that of a young banker who takes his first glass of champagne at his wedding breakfast. He likes it, and drinks of it deeply. He neglects his business and squanders his money, and becomes a confirmed drunkard. His house and property are sold, and he goes to live with his faithful wife in a tenement house. Before this he is falsely accused of a forgery, and this, together with a run upon his bank which he is unable to withstand, hastens his downfall. His father loses his mind, becomes a pauper, and is taken to the almshouse. The villain of the play falls in love with the banker's wife, and, to further his purposes, forges a check, and so manages it that *George Howland*, the banker, is suspected and charged with his crime. He is the intimate friend of young *Howland*, and takes care that liquor shall at times be supplied him. He hopes that *Molly*, wife of *George*, will leave him when he has lost all and fallen beneath the pity of his former associates. He fails; the wife remains true. Virtue is triumphant over vice, *George* returns, his innocence is proven, a fortune for him is discovered, and the green curtain descends, after the fifth act, upon a happy family. LAURA KEENE played *Molly*.....Mme. PARepa-ROSA and her troupe sing "Martiana" at the Boston Theatre, on Monday.... Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT is "at home" in Boston. ....SELWYN produces "Little Em'ly" at his Boston house to-morrow week.... The Boston *Traveller* of Wednesday, proclaimed to the world the news that on the previous night: "Mr. STUART ROBSON failed to put in an appearance at Selwyn's Theatre, from the fact that Mr. STUART ROBSON was drunk; and so Mr. PEARSON at half an hour's notice performed *Bottom*, Mr. DISMORE the part of *Quince*, and Mr. BRADFORD, *Snout*"....Miss LUCILLE WESTERN, who has been quite unsuccessful at the Boston Theatre, occupies the Providence Academy three nights this week.... GRAU's German Opera Troupe were last week at Weisiger Hall, in Louisville, Ky. The critic of the *Courier-Journal* opines "that the company gives the most sufficient, the most thoroughly artistic and upright performances which the people have an opportunity of witnessing. By the side of them, the insufferable finery and airs of the Parepa-Rosa people are positively disgusting."....The Richings-Bernard Opera Troupe were last week in Chicago. LOTTA was in the same city.... Mr. JOHN E. OWENS acted week before last in Mobile, Ala....Mr. LESTER WALLACK is now at the New-Orleans Academy of Music.

Foreign Affairs.

AUBER'S NEW OPERA.

The *Journal Officiel* gives a brief sketch of the opera, which has just been performed for the first time, in the presence of the Emperor and Empress: "M. AUBER's new opera is in three acts, the words by Messrs. D'ERMY and COMMON. So much had been said previously concerning the merits of the "Rêve d'Amour," which is the title of the new opera, that public curiosity was strongly awakened; well-informed persons spoke highly of it as being superior in all respects to the 'Premier Jour de Bonheur.' The effect produced on the audience by the first representation was scarcely equal to what had been anticipated, and the libretto, unfortunately, was of less service than usual to the brilliant composer. The subject of the piece is represented as occurring under the old *régime*. A young peasant, the nephew of an honest farmer, falls hopelessly in love with a great lady—so deeply, indeed, that for two years he had completely lost his appetite, and remained insensible to the affection of his cousin Denise, a pretty girl, who desired for nothing better than to become his wife. At the moment when their marriage was about to be celebrated Marcel, the hero of the opera, [illegible] service in the army. Happily, the great lady was nothing more than the daughter of a farmer. Marcel's uncle, who was received by a rich lord on his travels, along with his own niece, at a time when her father was in such a state of poverty as to compel the sacrifice. The supposed marchioness, having assumed her real condition, was not above the rank of Marcel, and he might have aspired to her hand, but she declined to purchase her own happiness at the expense of that of Denise, who was dying of love. Consequently she parted from off as the niece of the family, instead of the daughter, which placed her in the position of Marcel's sister, who, therefore, consented himself to marry Denise. The vagaries of relationship notwithstanding, the interest that might have otherwise been taken in the plot of the piece, did not give to the comic opera demanded of the character of a moralizer. The agreeableness of AUBER's music, nevertheless, pierced through this load of worthlessness, but not without rendering it apparent that he had, to some extent, quitted his habitual sphere. We did not entirely perceive the fact until we had heard the charming duet of the first act, the brilliant recitative of the second act, which reminds the hearer of the most celebrated passages in the 'Ambassadrice,' and the trio of the third act, which was encored. Mlle. PRIOLA, who first developed her remarkable talent at the Théâtre-Lyrique, made her first appearance at the Opera Comique in the character of the *Marchioness*. Her voice is a mezzo-soprano of delightful tone. Another debutante, Mlle. NAN made her first appearance as the chevalier of Devise. Her voice is somewhat thin and sharp, and deficient in volume. If the new opera is not destined to have as long a run as the 'Premier Jour de Bonheur,' the audience, nevertheless, received the names of the authors with great favor."

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

"At this season of the year," says the *Illustrated London News*, "canards fly as thickly as meteors on one of the great November nights of wonder. Most of them may be allowed to flit without other notice than a smile. But when we have a story which is at once outrageous and painful, it is natural to wish that there was some means of 'marring the clerk's pen,' as *Grafiane* observes under considerable provocation. Scarcely had the grave closed over the remains of a great artist, when we were disturbed by the news that another, to whom she had been united for many years, and whose name was instinctively associated with hers by a public that had long delighted in their joint exploits, lyrical and histrionic, had been unable to endure her loss, and had committed self-destruction. Those who are personally acquainted with Signor MARIO were well aware that his is not the weak nature which succumbs in the first heavy affliction, and the report found no acceptance with them. But everything is possible, and the British nation, really the most sentimental in the world, except the American, (both, of course, being utterly enraged when the charge is made,) rather favors romance, and seemed to think it a very natural thing that, because MARIO had died before them a thousand times for the love of her who is gone, he should in private carry out the part of the opera hero. To give the foolish tale more probability, it was said that terror of poverty had been an additional incitement to the act. As there is no saying whether an intelligent public may refuse to surrender all belief in the allegations of the *canard* monger, it is not, I hope, improper, as I am speaking of a public man, to say that Signor MARIO's friends are happy to know that his circumstances happen to be much more than easy. Perhaps the next lie will be less clumsy"....At the London Gaiety Theatre, a new burlesque by Mr. G. A. SALA, called "Wat Tyler, M. P.," has been produced. The *Times* regards the work as "indifferent"....The ceiling of the immense new Opera House in Paris will be as remarkable for novelty as some of those combinations of architectural ideas which distinguish the façade and have excited much hostile criticism. It will be composed of a vast number of plates of copper screwed one to the other in such a way as to be easily put together and taken to pieces again. Part of the advantages of the plan is said to be that the ceiling can thus be raised or lowered at will. The whole is divided into several sections, which are now being painted with allegorical representations of the hours of day and night, more than a hundred figures being included in the whole. The place in which M. LEBRUN, the artist, carries on his labor is situated in the grand cupola over the pit, and forms an immense rotunda, 120 feet in diameter and 65 feet in height. Probably no artist ever before possessed such a studio, its size, as has been remarked, being sufficient to accommodate half a dozen mansions of five stories high. It will be remembered that M. GOUNOD's "Mireille" was founded upon a long epic poem written in the old Provençal tongue still spoken in the strange wild district in the north of Marseilles. Another work by M. MISTRAL, entitled "Calendal," is to be turned into a libretto for Mme. PAULINE VIARDOT, to be set to music by M. GEORGES BIZET, and produced at one of the lyric theatres of Paris. Meanwhile M. GOUNOD, who was erroneously reported to have undertaken "Calendal," is still engaged upon his "Polyeucte."....A curious subject was discussed a few days ago by a commission appointed by the dramatic authors of Paris. The Opera Comique is now compelled to bring out "twelve new acts" every year. The question is, whether or not works originally produced at another theatre shall be taken to be new. To the great joy of composers the question has been answered in the negative.... An actor recently dropped down dead on the stage in the Gezmed Theatre at Amsterdam, while playing the part of *Mascaras* in "La Belle Hélène." The public at first laughed at seeing him fall from his seat, thinking that it was a comic incident of the piece, but their mirth was changed to a chill of horror on seeing him carried out and on learning that he had expired from the rupture of an aneurism.... Mme. ARABELLA GODDARD intends to play in Paris this Winter....Among the engagements reported to be made by Mr. GYE for next year is that of Herr WAGNER. Has he not already been tried, at least twice, at the Covent Garden, and found wanting?....M. OFFENBACH makes his plans betimes. He has already agreed to supply to the Opéra Comique, in conjunction with MM. MEILHAC and HALEVY, a novelty for October, 1871....At the sale of a library in Ghent a few days ago the first edition of "Esther, by RACINE, Paris, 1687, was sold for 1,050 francs.

The Fine Arts.

We have heretofore spoken of the merits of Mr. ALEXANDER WUST's pictures. A year or two ago, shortly after his return from Europe, Mr. WUST exhibited a number of paintings of Norwegian scenery, which were much admired, and which brought high prices. A collection of Mr. WUST's paintings is now on exhibition at the Somerville Art Gallery, Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue. They are to be sold at public auction on Friday evening next, 14th inst. Although some of them were painted during the past year, they are not equal in merit to those executed by Mr. WUST in Europe. The scenes chiefly represented are the Norwegian Fiords and valleys of Lapland and Switzerland. The best of these pictures is, to our thinking, that representing a "Swiss Valley." An evening scene, in which wild fowl are seeking a shelter for the night amid the rocks surrounding a lonely lake, is also good. Among the larger pictures, "A Waterfall in the Valley of Romedal" is the best. The swift, furious leap of the mountain torrent is well given. The rocks, however, are too hard, and the same fault may be found with several of Mr. WUST's paintings in this collection. The effect of "Moonlight in the Koalaps" is good, and a landscape with castle and a storm rising in the distance, is also worthy of attention.

Some half dozen pictures by EUGENE MEERA have been added to the collection. The best of them, perhaps, is "An Artist in the Middle Ages," a monk painting a small image of a saint. In this and the picture which hangs near it—"The Little Waitress"—the expressions and flesh coloring are noticeably good. The hands, too, are very carefully painted. The monk's cell looks a little too bright, clean, and modern. "The Ghetto," or Jew's quarter in Rome, represents a barefooted friar begging for himself and his convent. The expressions on the countenances of the Jewish traders are depicted with considerable power. "The Gossips" represents two market women indulging in a long talk. The figures and accessories are well painted, but are a little hard.

Americans in Paris.

List of Americans registered at the office of BOWLES BROTHERS & Co., No. 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris, for the week ending Dec. 22, 1869: New-York—J. G. Marshall, Wm. E. Sibell, A. G. Lathrop, F. H. Lord, J. S. Rogers, A. J. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Rust, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Hurlbut, Mrs. W. H. Milburn, G. Kemp and family, E. C. Morris, A. W. Grodell, Mrs. Cuddeby, E. Waterhouse, C. M. Schott, W. A. Wood, J. C. Heywood, W. H. Chase, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Hackley, Boston—H. J. Burton, Jr., C. Fairchild, G. T. McLauthlin and wife, Dr. Wigglesworth, F. H. Smith, A. H. Hall, A. C. Wellworth, C. B. Gardner, T. E. Upham, [illegible] and wife, Miss Parsons, T. H. Harwell, Oswego—R. F. Rich, Philadelphia—J. H. Kemp, Geneva—J. S. Andrews, Oswego—Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Johnson, Miss A. M. Johnson, Miss E. L. P. Johnson, West Chester—Howard Painter, Toledo—W. Gardner, Chicago—O. E. Leith, Indianapolis—J. Willard, Providence—A. B. Adams, Massachusetts—B. F. Hamilton, Samuel Dunham, California—Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Alden and daughter, United States Navy—R. R. Wallace, Bordeaux—C. Olinch, United States Consul, Vienna—A. French, Hong Kong—J. Jackson.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Summary from the Seat of War—The Age of Progress—Foreign Colonies—Gold—Commerce.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, Sunday, Nov. 14, 1869.

This war seems to consist of rumors, which offering one day its speedy termination, the next day make the finish even farther off than before. Now the rumors are about the mooted departure of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to Rio Janeiro, an event supposed to be of the greatest importance. Some persons state that VARELA's journey to Brazil can mean nothing less than that the Argentine Government is tired out, and wishes to bring matters to a conclusion. In this as in many the strangle cannot be maintained much longer, at the present tremendous cost, by countries whose resources are crippled as are those of this Republic and Brazil. LOPEZ is well aware of this, and therefore takes good care to avoid anything like a battle. He is supposed to be at Caraguaty, some thirty leagues beyond Itaroy, with a few thousand badly armed and supplied troops. Deserters state all his heavy baggage to be between twenty and thirty leagues farther in the mountains, so that his plan plainly is to tire the Allies out. This the present season will greatly aid him in doing, as the great heat, reaching in Paraguay 120° to 130° in sun, will either retard, or perhaps altogether put a stop to any active operations for several months. The Argentines are noting with no satisfied glance the fact that most of the principal parts of the conquered country are being occupied by Brazilians, who are evidently taking care of themselves, though at San José their troops were nearly starved to death, having been forced to live on roots and horseflesh, owing to the failure of their supplies and the impossibility of renewing them.

PROGRESS.

The age of railways and telegraphs seems at last to have dawned for this country—the Central Argentine is going ahead rapidly, being now open to within about eighteen leagues from Cordoba, which distance will soon be completed, as the works are progressing fast. A contract has also been made between the Government and the Southern Railway of Buenos Ayres, by which the former surrenders all claim on the Company for $10,000, which claim it held thus far by its guarantee of seven per cent. interest. The Government also requires all its previous expenditures to be repaid, as soon as the Company yields a dividend over seven per cent. per annum. The telegraph recently put up between Buenos Ayres and Rosario (a State line) pays well, and is about to be continued to San Lorenzo, about thirty miles further up.

FOREIGN COLONIES.

The English colony at Fraile Muerto is flourishing, the colonists having over 4,000 acres under cultivation, and the frontiers having been pushed forward some fifty leagues, as far as Rio Quarto. Several batches of laborers have gone up there lately to help gather in the harvest, which is expected to yield very large profits. American plows are at work there, as also not a few threshing machines, so that the success of that thriving settlement is well established. The flax-growing colony of Mr. HENLY is not in so prosperous a condition, but its promoter has no doubt as to its ultimate success. Several private individuals are making money out of silkworms, which seem to live out here well. As yet this branch of industry, however, is in its infancy.

GOLD.

Gold, of a very rich quality, is said to have been recently discovered in Guaiyguay, Province of Entre Rios, and so sanguine as to the future are the discoverers, that they are making preparations to begin work on a large scale.

NATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The national exhibition to be held in this city next year promises to be a success. Nearly 5,000 shares have been already purchased, and the Provincial Chambers have under consideration a bill to empower the Province to buy two or three thousand, as well as to vote $60,000 in gold, for prizes.

COMMERCE.

Commercial affairs are brightening up a little in consequence of more favorable advices from all foreign markets. The new clip is coming in fast, and fetches very good prices—$35 to $40 (paper) for good wool, and from $20 to $25 for inferior classes. The exports of hides to the States last month were about the average, namely, 95,171 dry hides, and about 4,000 salted; during this month, up to date, about 10,000 more have been shipped. The prices of hides, wool, skins and other produce have undergone very little alteration, showing a tendency to rise, and maintaining themselves firm.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Dress of American and English Women.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reading "Public Opinion" of Dec. 4th, 1869, I find an extract from your excellent paper under the heading of "The Dress of American Women," and I wish to express an opinion on the subject of the "Englishwoman" in the comparison being "dowdy" or otherwise. I have travelled on the Continent of Europe and have spent several years in England, during which time I carefully observed the manners, customs and dress of all classes of society, the result of which examination leads me to think that your remarks must refer to the very poorest of the working class.

I never saw anything inclined to dowdiness in the dress of English ladies, and certainly the American girl is more apt to wear high colors and present great contrasts, and is also willing to exhibit much more of her person to the public gaze than the ordinary English girl. Even that the Englishwomen are somewhat stouter, which probably accounts for the absence of "dapper" gracefulness. I trust your love of fair play will prompt you to consider and insert the above.

AN IMPARTIAL OBSERVER.

OTSEGO, M. Y., Thursday, Jan. 6, 1870.

Nullification in the West.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is it not strange and contradictory, not to say disloyal, to see the State of Iowa, which fought most vigorously and patriotically against secession, attempting to organize nullification within her borders? However guarded and subtle may be the expressions used by the late Convention of the non-paying counties and cities of that State, the resolutions passed by it are nullification and nothing else. They declare that the authority and dignity of their State is endangered; they appeal from a final and solemn decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, not only to the General Assembly of the State of Iowa and to Congress, but to single States. They advise the citizens to "resist the levy of the tax by the Federal Marshal * * * until all legal and practical remedies are exhausted," &c., &c.

The final decision of the Supreme Court of the United States against the defaulting cities and counties has, in most cases, been given eighteen months ago. Since then an endless cross fire of *mandamuses*, of injunctions and counter injunctions, of *habeas corpuses* and *quo warranties*, has been exchanged between the State and Federal authorities. Now the Federal Court has declared the fight at an end. Will the dignity of the State and the nation gain by an attempt to protract it?

The Republic of Switzerland, which has centralized her Federal powers less than we have, carries into execution the decisions of her Supreme Court, in a simple, straight forward and practical way, which puts to shame her larger and more powerful sister. The Swiss Federal Government having no immediate representative in the States, sends an official notice of the Federal Courts' decision to the State, giving it a fixed time for execution through its State machinery exclusively. If not executed within the time fixed, the Federal Government steps into the State through a special Federal Commissioner, who sees the decision executed, with the help of the militia if necessary. There is at once [illegible] Our own Republic Administration, whose head [illegible] sole authority of the Federal Government, "hesitate any longer after submitting faithfully to all the forms and delays allowed by the Constitution, and yield to threatened nullification? Yielding, however, to the other second thought, the counties and cities of Iowa will themselves give the answer, and will arrive at the sound practical conclusion that, after all, "Honesty is the best policy." Their decision will be the more timely that the State, it is said, contemplates appealing to public credit for a loan.

A SWISS OBSERVER.

SELF ADMINISTERED.—PHALON'S VENALIA, OR SALVAGNIS FOR THE HAIR, carries with it the cure best of testimonials. As the light shines through the bottle you see that the liquid is clear as the azure of heaven. You smell it and find the odor agreeable. You apply it and it changes gray hair to any natural shade without soiling the scalp or producing headache. Nothing can be more harmless.—*Advertisement.*

Horrible Deaths from Kerosene

Are of almost daily occurrence. Secure safety for yourself and family by burning PRATT'S "ASTRAL" OIL, which will not explode. Indorsed by chemists as the purest and safest oil manufactured. No. 108 Fulton-street, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

TRAIN'S CHURCH.—("Tabernacle")—To-night will be filled, as usual, to overflowing. Go early.—*Advertisement.*

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

Trains—"Tabernacle"—To-Night.

Suppressed notices—*Old Copies of Bible.* Usual Parlor singing and Pastoral prayer omitted.

Hair Dye. Hair Dye. Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

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DIED.

AHRENS.—On Friday morning, Jan. 7, Mrs. CATHARINE AHRENS, aged 70 years, 1 month and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, M. Dun, No. 211 Bleecker-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BARTHOLOMEW.—On Friday, Jan. 7, at 11 P. M., ALEXANDER, youngest son of the late Frederick H. Bartholomew, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, at 1 P. M., from his late residence, No. 45 West 37th-st.

COLE.—On Sunday, Jan. 4, RICHARD D. COLE, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brother-in-law, Noah L. and the late Dexter P. and Thos. Smith, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 137 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, on Sunday, 23d inst., at 1 P. M.

DOUGLASS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 8, MARIA W., wife of Charles H. Douglass.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 24 Bond-st., on Tuesday, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

FOWLER.—On Friday, Jan. 7, at the City of New-York, FREDERICK C. FOWLER, only son of James Walker and Mary Frances Fowler, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service on Sunday, Jan. 9, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Madison-ave. and 42d-st. The remains will be removed to Newburgh, N. Y., for interment, on the following day.

LAVERY.—On Saturday, Jan. 8, ANNE A. MACGARVEY, widow of the late John Lavery, of Banbridge, County Down, Ireland, in the 70th year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service at her late residence, No. 130 East 50th-st., on Monday, the 10th inst., at 12 M.

PRATT.—On Friday evening, Jan. 7, HARRIET P. SWEIZER, wife of Adam Pratt, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, 556 Grand, first house west of 4th-ave., south side, on Monday, 10th inst., at 11 o'clock.

REDINGTON.—On Friday, Jan. 7, at her residence, near Philadelphia, Penn., SARAH AMELIA REDINGTON, daughter of the late A. K. Fish, and granddaughter of John Beekman, deceased, of New-York City.

SCHUYLER.—At Jersey City, on Saturday, Jan. 8, 1870, MARY BIRKA CURE, wife of J. B. Schuyler.

Funeral services will take place at No. 252 Grand-st., Williamsburg, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting for friends on arrival of the 1 o'clock train from foot of Courtlandt-st., New-York.

TOUSEY.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Jan. 8, SYLVIA, widow of the late Minard Tousey.

The interment services will be held on Monday, the 10th inst., at Newtown, Conn., whether the remains will be taken for interment.

WILLIAMS.—At his residence, Tompkinsville, S. I., on Wednesday, Jan. 5, GEORGE WILLIAMS, aged 85 years.

WAUGH.—On Saturday, Jan. 8, Captain JAMES L. WAUGH, aged 67 years, 2 months and 16 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL THE NEWS!

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MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR THE PRESENT,

AT THE GREAT WHOLESALE STORE,

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(St. Nicholas Hotel Block.)

On MONDAY, Jan. 10, 1870, I shall make reductions in the price of the following goods:

SILK VELVETS AND PLUSHES,

IRISH POPLINS,

BLACK ALPACAS, MOHAIR CORDS,

CROWN POPLINS, TABLE LINENS,

NAPKINS, DOILIES,

FLANNELS, BLANKETS, HOSIERY,

LADIES' AND GENT'S UNDERWEAR,

AND

PARIS TRIMMED ROUND HATS.

My prices for the above-mentioned goods have heretofore been far below the actual gold cost to import.

Hence this reduction will give the public an opportunity to purchase at less prices than the same articles were ever sold before in this country.

I have made this reduction in order to say to the people, if you wish to purchase, now is your opportunity; and to those who do not need this class of goods for immediate consumption, that the prices are lower than you will see them again.

No matter if the Government should resume specie payments at once! Therefore, purchases made at the present time are a good investment, even if you do not need the articles for six months or a year to come.

CHESTER BULLOCK,

No. 58 Broadway.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions so charge. A pamphlet 100 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

SQUIER & LANDER, NO. 87 FULTON-ST., New-York, is the best place to buy reliable watches, fine diamonds, choice jewelry and silver ware. Diamonds a specialty.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S NEW STORY,

RALPH, THE HEIR,

WILL APPEAR AS A SUPPLEMENT IN

APPLETONS' JOURNAL,

Commencing with No. 43.

This novel is published from advance sheets purchased from the English publishers, and is furnished GRATIS to all our subscribers, in addition to the large amount of reading matter contained in the Journal. It will be continued from month to month in Supplements

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 8, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..	117⅝	67 Fourth N. Bank..	102
15,000 do	117⅝	200 Cumb. Coal Pf..	[illegible]
10,000 U.S.5-20 C., '65..	114⅝	100 do...bet. call	[illegible]
[illegible] U. S. 5-20 C., '67..	114⅝	200 do	[illegible]
[illegible] do	114⅝	200 Mariposa Pf	[illegible]
[illegible] do	114⅝	100 Pac. Mail	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R..	117⅝	$2,000 U.S.5-20C,'65 n.	113⅝
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..	117⅝	12,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '68	113⅝
6,000 do.........b3	117⅝	55,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	114
[illegible] do	117⅝	20,000 do.........b3	114
60,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	115⅝	3,000 do	113⅝
3,000 do	115	500 do.......small	113⅝
30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	114⅝	25,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	111⅝
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	114⅝	3,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.	112
5,000 U.S.5-20R.,'65 n.c.	113⅝		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x.c.	53½	300 L. S. & M. So....	88⅝
7,000 do	54	200 do	88⅝
20,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	49	300 do...bet. call.	89
1,000 do	49½	200 do	89⅜
5,000 Va. St. 6s, n.	57½	200 do	89
10,000 N. Car. St. 6s	28½	13 Ill. Cen	137
1,000 Missouri 6s	87	200 Mil. & St. P	73
2,000 Harlem 1st M	100	200 do	74⅛
1,000 M. & S. P. 7 3-10 conv	90	100 do.........b3	75
1,000 Col., C. & I. C. 1st M	73	700 Chi. & N. W	72
100 Canton Co	51½	500 do	72½
700 West. U. Tel	32½	1000 do	72½
100 Quicksilver	16½	100 do. bet. call.	73⅜
100 do...bet. call	15½	700 Chi. & N. W. Pf	85⅜
100 Mariposa Pf	17½	100 do	85⅜
400 Mar. T. 1½ Cent.	48	600 Chi. & R. I	105⅜
200 Pacific Mail	42½	1000 do	105
100 Adams Ex	62½	300 Mil. & St. P. Pf	87⅛
200 do	62	100 do.........b3	87¼
100 Wells-Fargo Ex	20½	200 Morris & Essex R.	88
100 do	20½	10 do	88½
10 N. Y. Cen. & H.R.	88	100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar	88⅛
600 do...bet. call	92½		
200 do	92	500 do	88⅛
400 do	92	100 Tol., W. & W	58⅞
12,000 N. Y. Cen. & H. R. Cer	87½	300 Ohio & Miss	25⅞
30 Erie	23½	30 H. & St. Jos. R	112
30 do	24½	200 Col. C. & I. C. R.	20
100 Harlem...bet. call	138½	100 do	19⅞

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100 W. U. Tel	32¼	200 Rock Island	105⅜
200 Pacific Mail	42	100 Mil. & St. P	74⅜
100 do.........b3	42½	500 Canada Mining	45
200 Chi. & N. W	72	200 do	80

SATURDAY, Jan. 8—P. M.

The sales of Gold opened at about 122½ @ 123 ₽ cent., but fell back in the course of the forenoon to 122¾ ₽ cent., and subsequently closed at 122⅝, as compared with 122⅝ on Friday night. The Bull speculation in the Gold Room appeared less confident than on Friday, although the only ostensible drawback to the upward movement was the sum of $1,000,000 January Gold Interest on the Sinking Fund, collected by Mr. Spinner, United States Treasurer, as custodian of the Bonds bought for the Sinking Fund, which he has directed Mr. Folger, the Assistant Treasurer, to sell and reinvest proceeds in United States 5-20s for the Fund. This sale of Gold will be made on Monday, and the extra purchase of United States 5-20s made on Tuesday under the following advertisement:

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 8, 1870.

By order of the Treasury Department, in addition to the sales and purchases heretofore noticed, I will on Monday, Jan. 10, receive bids for $1,000,000 of gold coin, and on Tuesday, Jan. 11, will receive offers of 5-20 United States bonds to the amount of the avails of the coin if sold. They will be in accordance with regulations heretofore observed. A certified check for five per cent. of bids or offer must be deposited therewith. Proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock, noon. Further particulars can be had at this office.

CHARLES J. FOLGER, Assistant Treasurer.

This extra arrangement will make the total sales of Gold for the week $2,000,000, and the total purchases of United States 5-20s about $2,800,000.

The week closed on easy Money at 7 ₽ cent. to the Brokers, and in some exceptional cases 6 ₽ cent. was accepted by lenders. The Bank return reflects the heavy operations incident to the New Year. The various Dividends paid out, and an addition of $3,000,000 to the Loans, have increased the general line of Deposits $11,030,868, of which $4,497,922 is in Gold collected from the Treasury for January Gold Dividends, and $6,800,126 in Greenbacks from the Treasury for Dividend on Currency United States 6 ₽ cents and from other sources. The Treasury paid out $4,622,000 Gold Interest, which, with $5,572,500 prepaid the last week in December, makes $10,194,500 paid and charged off at the New-York Office, as against the January Gold Interest. The Office received for the week $2,340,189 Gold Customs, which may be esteemed a good beginning for the business of the New Year.

On the Stock Exchange the market was again very buoyant for the Public Funds and the Railways, and also for some of the Southern Bonds. The extreme advance on the Railways was not supported to the close of business. There was some realizing by the Bulls who bought early in the week and on the dullness prevalent at the close of the Old Year, at much lower figures, but the change in the general temper of the market was not important. The following figures were quoted after the Boards broke up, as compared with Friday night. There was a fair demand for Bills on London at 108⅝, 60 days, and 109¼ @ 109½, short sight.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, JAN. 8.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 5-20s	112⅝	113
United States 5-20s of 1862	115⅝	115⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	114	114
American Gold Coin	122⅝	122⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅝	108⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	47	49
North Carolina Bonds, new	28⅞	28½
New-York Central and Hudson	92⅞	92⅝
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Certificates	87½	87⅝
Reading Railroad	95	95
Chicago and Rock Island	105⅝	105¼
Northwestern Common	71⅞	72⅝
Northwestern Preferred	85	86
Pacific Mail Company	44	43½
St. Paul Preferred	86⅞	87¼
St. Paul Common	74⅝	74⅞
Lake Shore	88⅝	88⅞
Erie	24¼	24⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	25½	25⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₽ cent., reg., 1881	117¼	5-20 coup., n. is., 1865	113⅝
6 ₽ cent., coup., 1881	117⅝	5-20 coup., 1867	114⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	114	5-20 coup., 1868	114
5-20 coup., 1862	115	10-40 coup.	111⅝
5-20 coup., 1864	114⅜	6s currency	109⅝
5-20 coup., 1865	114⅝		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex. coup	53	Alabama 8s	93
Tennessee 6's, N. B	49½	Ohio 6 ₽ cent, '75	98
Virginia 6's, ex. coup	50	Ohio 6 ₽ cent, '81	100
Virginia 6s, N. B	56	Ohio 6 ₽ cent, '86	100
Georgia 6s	80½	Indiana 5 ₽ cent.	87
North Carolina 6s	42½	Michigan 7 ₽ cent, '78	97
N. Carolina 6s, N. B	28½	Michigan 7 ₽ ct. W. L.	107
South Carolina 6s	75	New-York Reg. B. L.	107
S. Carolina 6s, N. B	72	N. York coup. B. L.	107
Missouri 6s	87½	N. Y. 7s, Can. L. '70	105
Louisiana 6s	70	N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '72	105
Louisiana 8s, Levee B	85½	N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '73	105
Louisiana 8s, Levee B	90½	N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '74	105
California 7s	116½	N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '75	105
Connecticut 6s	97	N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '77	105
Rhode Island 6s	98½	N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '78	105
Alabama 8s	93	N. Y. 5s, Can. L. '74	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	90	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	75½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	84	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	70
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	85	Gal. & Chi. Ext	90½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.	84	Gal. & Chi. 2d	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	94
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79	88½	Morris & Essex 1st	97½
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	88	Morris & Essex 2d	96
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	77	N. J. Cen. 1st	100
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88	70	N. J. Cen. 2d	97
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	88½	N. J. Cen. New Bds	97
Hud. R. 1st, '69-'70	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	101½
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	94½
Harlem 1st	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d	87
Mich. C. 1st, 8s, '82	117	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	95
Mich. So. 7 ₽ ct. 2d	89½	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	70½
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₽ c.	98	Chi. & Alt. 1st	98½
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	90	Chi. & Alt. Inc	97
Cen. Pacific Bds	91	Ohio & Miss. 1st	90
Union Pacific 1st Bds	81½	Ohio & Miss. Consol	77½
Alt. & T. H. 1st	91½	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	89½
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	79½	Peninsula R. R. Bds	85
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc	73	St. L. & Iron M. Bds	91½
Chi. & N. W. Skg. F.	84	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	103½
Con. 7 ₽ ct. Conv	89½	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	89½
Con. 7 ₽ ct. Conv. 1st	91	Mil. & St. P. 1st	73
Han. & St. Jo. L. G	105	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	83
Han. & St. Jo. Conv	105	Chi. & Mil. 1st	84
Lack. & West. Bds	95	Col. Chi. & Ind. 1st	78½
Tol. & W. 1st Ext	90½	Col. Chi. & Ind. 2d	62
Tol. & W. Equip. Bds	73	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95
Gt. West. 1st, '88	103	Bos., H. & E. Guar	50
Gt. West. 1st, '88	94½	Tol., Peo. & W., W.D.	79
Gt. West. 2d, '93	77		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	Metropolitan	138
Manhattan	142	East River	102
Mechanics'	140	Nassau	102
Union	122	Continental	98
America	142	St. Nicholas	112
Phenix	106	Commonwealth	107
Tradesmen's	145	Importers & Traders'	135
American Exchange	113	Central National	105¼
Bank of the Republic	118½	Ninth National	107
Bank of N. America	100½	Tenth National	90
Irving	111	Oriental	151

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1870.

General balance yesterday	$96,218,607 81
Gold receipts	892,170 00
Gold payments	1,637,483 00
Gold balance	76,035,739 34
Currency receipts	428,561 01
Currency payments	569,302 59
Currency balance	3,676,033 20
General balance	83,703,872 20
Customs	396,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	1,064,720 00

The aggregate amount of imports (other than dry goods and specie) at the port of New-York from foreign ports for the week ending Jan. 7, 1870, was $3,255,040.

The Pacific Fire Insurance Company have declared a half-yearly Dividend of *eight per cent.*, payable free of tax, Jan. 8.

The American Exchange Fire Insurance Company have declared a half-yearly Dividend of *six per cent.*, payable, free of tax, on demand.

The Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Company, have declared a half-yearly Dividend of *eight per cent.*, payable, free of tax, on demand.

Earnings of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) for the third week in December, 1869:

Freights	$60,728 10
Passengers	19,907 15
Total	$80,635 25

The following notice appears in the Cincinnati papers:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 3, 1870.

SIR: Notice is hereby given that all interest will be paid on presentation at the proper offices sixty days before the maturity thereof, until otherwise ordered, upon a rebate of interest at six per cent. per annum, in gold. Very respectfully, GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

R. H. STEPHENSON, United States Depository, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The receipts from operations of the Boston and Lowell Railroad for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1868 and 1869, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

	1868.	1869.
From passengers	$461,367 91	$444,380 41
From freight	534,011 74	586,798 83
From mails and express	21,764 39	23,667 83
Totals	$967,144 04	$1,054,606 07
Expenses, viz.:		
Repairs of road	$128,266 43	$152,883 44
Repairs of equipment	125,517 23	148,620 79
Repairs of bridges	14,973 95	18,884 49
Repairs of structures	61,279 93	47,295 96
Fuel	93,186 91	96,042 83
Wages	160,380 09	172,338 75
Miscellaneous	37,286 75	34,206 84
Advertising, &c	5,346 20	6,432 92
Taxes and insurance	33,446 83	70,340 69
Gratuities and damages	4,326 38	4,461 17
Oil and waste	12,021 71	15,318 74
Removing snow and ice	3,219 59	1,527 72
Rents	43,069 80	41,134 06
Totals	$722,009 81	$809,509 78
Net earnings	235,138 73	245,295 29
To which add accumulations of interest upon the sinking fund		19,380 54
Total net income		$264,638 83
From which deduct—		
Interest	$18,862 66	
Interest on scrip	21,000 00	
Dividends	176,280 00	
Charged Trustee Sinking Fund	19,305 54—	235,461 20
Balance, transferred to Contingent Fund		$29,192 63

Treasurer's Balance Sheet, Oct. 1, 1869.

Road bed	$453,117 14
Superstructure	367,824 62
Land and land damages	360,047 45
Real estate and buildings	622,049 31
Bridges and culverts	119,557 15
Engineering	47,260 07
Engines	92,301 75
Passenger cars	84,904 75
Merchandise cars	51,306 80
Cash	25,620 84
Notes receivable	4,254 88
East Cambridge Flats	67,328 59
Trustee of Sinking Fund	358,104 84
Material charged to Boston and Lowell and Nashua and Lowell Railroad	138,468 58
Suspense account	13,724 98
Total	$3,360,709 82
Capital stock	$2,195,000 00
Bonds of 1859	75,000 00
Bonds of 1864	200,000 00
Notes payable	100,000 00
Unclaimed dividends	1,763 00
Unclaimed coupons	723 00
Salem and Lowell Railroad	2,187 50
Scrip dividend of 1868	366,000 00
Contingent fund	321,355 42
Dividend No. 66 "declared"	87,800 00
Dividend on scrip	10,980 00
Total	$3,360,709 82

President, F. B. CROWNINSHIELD. Directors, F. B. Crowninshield, George W. Lyman, J. G. Abbott, Wm. Minot, Jr., Hocum Hosford. Treasurer, J. Thomas Stevenson. Manager, George Stark. Superintendent, John B. Winslow.

MESSRS. EDWARD T. YOUNG & CO. give the following statistics of the Tea trade of the past year, in their January circular:

The withdrawals for consumption during the past year were:

	Greens.	Japans.	Blacks.	Total lbs.
In 1869	17,795,223	7,452,404	12,062,876	37,307,513
In 1868	15,297,227	6,805,236	11,245,271	33,345,434
In 1867	13,742,313	7,080,490	11,760,913	32,612,696

The withdrawals for export and for inland transportation were:

	Greens.	Japans.	Blacks.	Total lbs.
In 1869	2,058,508	2,272,725	555,779	5,090,030
In 1868	1,122,784	356,064	704,140	2,182,988
In 1867	1,018,979	1,028,054	602,300	2,649,333

The importations from China and Japan, and via San Francisco, were:

	Greens.	Japans.	Blacks.	Total lbs.
In 1869	19,904,269	9,189,295	11,924,300	41,097,869
In 1868	14,241,011	7,211,626	12,544,938	34,097,575
In 1867	15,122,596	6,308,658	12,342,468	33,774,723

The indirect imports for the same years were:

	Greens.	Japans.	Blacks.	Total lbs.
In 1869	1,022,549	......	190,336	1,212,885
In 1868	1,858,151	294,508	575,051	2,727,705
In 1867	1,068,690	......	194,053	1,262,743

The stock of teas in bond, duties unpaid, at date, and for other years, were as follows:

	Greens.	Japans.	Blacks.	Total lbs.
Jan. 1, 1870	2,530,963	1,504,708	4,540,938	8,576,579
Jan. 1, 1869	2,160,869	2,100,549	4,990,959	10,252,370
Jan. 1, 1868	3,382,013	1,755,816	3,820,381	8,958,209

We are indebted to Mr. JAMES LYNCH for the annexed Wool statistics:

STOCK OF WOOL IN NEW-YORK.

	Jan. 1, 1870.	1869.	1868.
Domestic.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Fleece	2,485,000	7,267,000	3,674,000
Pulled	1,200,000	1,162,000	729,000
Texas, coarse	1,000,000	571,000	408,000
Texas, fine and medium	280,000	......	......
California and Oregon	2,500,000	2,138,000	1,700,000
Scoured	152,000	......	......
Total domestic	8,667,000	11,138,000	6,511,000
Foreign.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Cape	2,085	393	1,291
Australian	......	420	500
Mestiza	545	3,531	4,745
South American, coarse	864	1,350	1,301
Chilian, fine	......	......	50
East India	......	270	2,276
Donskoi	1,500	1,500	2,488
Smyrna, Syrian, &c	3,194	......	......
Noils	165	......	......
Sundry	......	535	1,408
Total foreign	8,353	8,799	14,084
Stock in lbs.:			
Foreign	3,297,300	5,694,300	8,313,650
Domestic	8,667,000	11,138,000	6,511,000
Grand total	11,964,300	16,832,300	14,824,650

COASTWISE ARRIVALS.

	1869. Bales.	1868. Bales.
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.		
From San Francisco	4,951	6,253
From San Francisco via Aspinwall	19,707	20,446
From Texas	7,487	7,969

From New-Orleans	4,798	5,142
From Savannah	317	389
From sundry Southern	519	281
From Interior by railroad, canal and river steamers	92,367	68,308
From Interior in transit	22,374	788

The coal trade statistics for the past year show the business of the leading carrying lines as follows:

	1869. Tons. Cwt.	1868. Tons. Cwt.
Philadelphia and Reading R.	4,220,456 16	3,574,873 14
Schuylkill Canal	696,788 01	987,027 30
Lehigh Valley Railroad	2,331,407 08	2,602,103 11
Lehigh Canal	605,142 18	869,970 09
Lehigh and Susquehanna R.	997,470 09	820,157 13
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad	1,563,287 13	1,722,783 07
Delaware and Hudson Canal	1,157,838 08	1,611,112 00
Pennsylvania Coal Company	965,656 19	952,854 14
Total	12,158,851 09	12,569,486 04

		Increase and Decrease.
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	Inc.	$654,283 04
Schuylkill Canal	Dec.	290,834 09
Lehigh Valley Railroad	Dec.	271,696 03
Lehigh Canal	Dec.	264,828 13
Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad	Inc.	177,312 00
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	Dec.	159,797 03
Delaware and Hudson Canal	Dec.	473,476 09
Pennsylvania Coal Company	Inc.	12,782 08
Total	Dec.	419,653 15

For the last five years the tonnage carried by these seven companies was as under, to wit:

	Tons.
For the year 1869	12,558,631
For the year 1868	12,969,485
For the year 1867	11,619,581
For the year 1866	11,251,280
For the year 1865	8,801,254

During the year 1869, the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company forwarded over the new railroad, opened in this year, from Honesdale to Hawley, (where it connects with the Erie system of roads,) an unascertained quantity of anthracite, perhaps a number of tons sufficient to reduce the deficit of 1869, compared with 1868, to about 250,000 tons. The significant fact remains, nevertheless, that the quantity of coal carried by the seven great companies was less in 1869 than in 1868; whereas, anterior to 1869, each calendar year exhibited an aggregate tonnage largely in excess of its next immediate predecessor.

Thus, as a glance at the figures given above will verify, the quantity for 1869 was 4,166,221 tons over 1865, showing in three years an increase of forty-seven per cent. And if we assume that, for 1870, the market east of the Susquehanna River and Chesapeake Bay, which is supplied by the seven companies that own the eight lines aforesaid, will require as large a percentage of increase over 1869 as that year exhibited over 1866, then will the aggregate tonnage of said companies, for the current year, approximate 16,000,000 tons.

This grand total, which can be distributed among the eight lines, on the basis of the quantity carried by each in 1869, or on a basis of the average of the last three or four years, will assuredly furnish abundant business to each and all the eight lines which supply the great market east of the Susquehanna and the Chesapeake.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* of Jan. 7, says:

"We give an accurate statement of the amount of coal run from this city, during the year 1869, to the lower markets. It will be observed that the stage of water was such that coal was run in every month of the year, excepting August and October—a very unusual thing in the coal boating business. The total shipments for the year foot up 42,072,500 bushels. Of this amount over 16,000,000 bushels went to Cincinnati, and over 20,000,000 to Louisville. The coal shipped to Cincinnati is nearly all consumed at that point; but of that consigned to Louisville much is reloaded and sent to markets below.

The following tables show the shipments in each month to the various points:

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	Total.
Cin'nnati	995,000	1,686,000	2,132,000	1,811,000	6,075,000
Louisville	1,120,000	1,314,000	2,042,000	1,405,000	5,697,000
N Orleans	150,000	320,000	462,000	814,000	1,407,000
Memphis	......	270,000	......	......	270,000
Cairo	......	180,000	......	100,000	280,000
Nashville	......	100,000	......	......	100,000
B. Rouge	......	......	115,000	......	115,000
Dubuque	......	......	100,000	......	100,000
Total	1,775,000	3,870,000	4,629,000	4,070,000	17,044,000

	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Total.
Cin'nnati	1,920,000	2,607,000	514,000	......	5,141,000
Louisville	1,140,000	2,988,000	790,000	......	4,819,000
N Orleans	230,000	1,089,000	......	......	1,218,000
Total	3,290,000	6,024,000	1,304,000	......	11,178,000

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Cin'nnati	892,000	......	320,000	4,110,500	5,322,500
Louisville	539,000	......	......	6,021,000	6,560,000
N Orleans	......	......	......	1,672,000	1,672,000
Memphis	100,000	......	......	320,000	420,000
Cairo	......	......	......	148,000	148,000
B. Rouge	......	......	......	128,000	128,000
Total	1,531,000	......	320,000	12,399,500	14,480,500

RECAPITULATION.

	1869. Bushels.
Shipped to Cincinnati	16,428,500
Shipped to Louisville	20,268,000
Shipped to New-Orleans	4,297,000
Shipped to Memphis	690,000
Shipped to Cairo	428,000
Shipped to Nashville	100,000
Shipped to Baton Rouge	243,000
Shipped to Dubuque	100,000
Grand total	42,072,500

In 1868 the amount of coal shipped from this city to the West and South was estimated at between 44,000,000 and 45,000,000 bushels. Our record of the shipments for that year was not so complete as for the past year, and the estimate for 1868 may probably have been a little too high. It is believed that the run in 1869 was fully as large, if not larger, than in any previous year. The difference, however, between our estimate of 1868 and the actual figures of 1869 is only about 2,000,000 bushels.

The above aggregate of 42,072,500 bushels was entirely the product of the Monongahela mines, located between Pittsburg and Brownsville, and numbering eighty in all.

In addition to the coal shipped in barges, there are not less than 15,000,000 bushels mined on the Monongahela for home consumption, which does not enter into the above calculation. The mines along the various railways also supply a large proportion of the amount consumed at home, but no record is kept of the quantity.

The Petroleum Trade.

With commendable promptness, our friends of the *Shipping & Commercial List* have issued their annual review of the Petroleum trade, which trade "has continued to increase, the past year, though not in so great a ratio as in previous years, for although New-York has increased her export by 13,000,000 gallons, the whole increase of the country is only about 3,000,000 gallons—this increase alone, however, is a hundred per cent. more than the whole amount exported in 1861, (1,500,000 gallons,) about half as much as New-York exported in 1862, (6,720,273 gallons,) and about one-third the amount exported from the whole country, in the same year, viz., 10,887,701 gallons. The last year (1869) the total export of Crude and Refined from the United States was 100,708,604 gallons, an increase of more than 6,700 per cent. over the year 1861. These figures speak for themselves, and show the wonderful proportions which the trade has assumed and to some extent, the wealth added to our productive industry, and the carrying trade of the world. The fluctuations in values, have been wide the past year, Crude in bulk, has ranged from 13½c.—sales 31st May, to 24c., 22d January, and in barrels from 19c. to 28c., the range of bulk in 1868, was 10½c. in January, to 19c. in December, and of barrels, 16c. to 24c., in the same months. The range of Refined in 1869 was from 29½c. to 36c. for Standard White, and in the past year, 1868 from 29½c. to 33c.

There has been a substantial increase of the yield of the wells, and so far as human eyes can see, may continue to increase for years to come, notwithstanding all prophecies to the contrary. All our attempts to give an account of stocks in yard have signally failed, the owners of the yards and the consignees of the oil utterly refusing to give anything like correct figures. The receipts are equally mystified, and we must say that it is a very narrow, if not selfish, policy, which these parties must regret hereafter, when reliable statistics of this important trade shall be sought after.

The number of vessels employed to carry the cargoes included in the exports, as given in our table, were: From New-York, 546; Philadelphia, 263; Boston, 21.

Export of Crude and Refined (including Naphtha, &c.) from New-York, for the years 1869, 1868, and 1861.

To	1869. Gallons.	1868. Gallons.	1861. Gallons.
Liverpool	877,667	1,291,200	187,254
London	572,118	947,311	115,644
Glasgow, &c	......	......	276,077
Bristol	410,000	184,070	......
Falmouth, E	267,339	98,210	......
Grangemouth, E	......	......	......
Cork, &c	2,648,865	2,272,534	......
Bowling, E	......	......	......
Havre	4,275,096	2,925,413	73,716
Marseilles	2,410,308	3,269,600	1,600
St. Nazarie and Rouen	......	149,450	......
Cette	......	......	80
Dunkirk	821,398	360,501	......
Bordeaux and Bayonne	438,308	184,600	......
Nantes & Rouen	816,140	78,539	......
Dieppe	......	......	......
Antwerp	8,292,981	7,662,177	8,871
Bremen	11,274,283	8,578,026	32,112
Hamburg	4,333,983	2,485,557	42,343
Rotterdam	2,115,888	1,695,285	640
Cronstadt, &c	4,188,320	1,523,387	......
Ancona	......	150,028	......
Konigsberg & Stettin	4,594,263	2,537,086	......
Arendal, Lubec, &c	186,570	......	......
Dantzic	810,986	874,671	......
Syria	168,220	......	......
Cadiz and Malaga	436,058	880,580	......
Tarragona and Alicante	66,088	518,260	......
Barcelona	590,029	470,929	......
Gibraltar & Malta	2,774,547	4,289,017	200
Oporto	362,708	251,704	......
Naples & Palermo	1,064,949	1,033,300	......
Genoa and Leghorn	1,774,228	2,220,938	60
Trieste	1,412,748	900,161	......
Smyrna	742,494	396,873	......
Alexandria, Egypt	......	322,000	......
Lisbon	194,819	49,394	60
Canary Islands	16,358	16,161	......
Constantinople	607,180	808,012	......
Copenhagen	241,673	118,495	......
Bilboa, Seville and Vigo	1,498,663	417,310	......
Palma	380,281	190,162	......
China and East Indies	307,180	120,300	400
Japan	......	......	......
Africa	80,200	24,560	345
Australia	619,649	869,952	186,365
Otago, N. Z	42,889	57,500	......
Sydney, N. S. W	139,280	224,820	......
Brazil	686,366	864,956	5,863
Mexico	240,541	155,573	3,702
Cuba	1,144,898	986,966	150,808
Argentine Republic	161,000	160,200	4,200
Cisplatine Republic	100,120	91,086	200
Chili	198,890	168,000	......
Peru	142,780	289,956	......
British Honduras	9,027	4,380	......
British Guiana	86,105	40,700	2,098
British West Ind's	296,997	294,808	3,719
British North Am. Colonies	84,221	47,221	2,686
Danish W. Indies	18,478	12,966	1,770
Dutch W. Indies	40,036	17,469	......
French W. Indies	73,066	77,360	......
Hayti	16,678	8,680	946
Central America	1,259	2,346	......
Venezuela	77,386	57,911	610
New-Grenada	60,312	64,219	18,852
Porto Rico	36,492	24,226	12,926
Total	65,983,600	52,003,300	4,112,476

Export from Philadelphia to Foreign Ports from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1869 and 1868. Crude and Refined.

To	1869. Gallons.	1868. Gallons.
Antwerp	8,475,210	8,456,077
Amsterdam	250,004	......
Rotterdam	2,428,330	3,722,467
Bremen	3,989,101	6,513,496
Hamburg	2,633,025	2,838,901
Stettin	1,244,625	780,843
Cronstadt	976,282	605,629
Riga	182,797	......
Rostock	......	70,517
Konigsburg	806,312	159,070
Stockholm	94,382	96,020
Lubeck	......	158,792
Dantzic	138,500	269,660
Elsinore	680,523	74,247
Copenhagen	......	112,061
Cork	1,918,890	3,856,744
Liverpool	611,612	1,162,044
London	1,012,824	721,903
Bristol, E	252,000	87,031
Hull	125,366	......
Falmouth, E	......	290,792
Exeter	61,105	......
Dublin	87,343	......
Havre	926,212	1,011,325
Marseilles	486,263	1,914,606
Dunkirk	......	346,562
Altona	......	261,264
Bordeaux	......	127,186
Gibraltar	1,086,462	1,809,862
Malaga	209,850	41,400
Barcelona	288,164	185,843
Nantes	104,146	......
Bayonne	86,460	......
Vigo	......	83,240
Bilboa	263,549	......
Lisbon and Oporto	359,707	302,927
Genoa	491,912	1,480,260
Leghorn	169,398	705,726
Naples	82,895	182,930
Trieste	705,278	610,289
Venice	......	160,512
Other ports	607,407	777,010
Total	33,445,522	40,505,620

Total Export from the United States.

From.	1869. Gallons.	1868. Gallons.	1862. Gallons.
New-York	65,983,600	52,003,300	19,547,604
Boston	2,117,932	2,410,114	2,049,431
Philadelphia	33,445,522	40,505,620	5,395,738
Baltimore	1,251,426	2,587,707	915,866
Portland	......	708,107	342,082
Cleveland	......	289,000	......
Total	102,748,604	99,203,750	28,250,721
Equal to barrels of 40 gallons	2,568,715	2,452,044	706,268

Total export in 1862, 10,887,701 gallons—equal to 272,192 bbls. of 40 gallons; total export in 1861, 1,500,000 gallons—equal to 37,500 bbls. of 40 gallons. Of the total quantity shipped from New-York, 9,496,210 gallons were Crude, 52,746,800 gallons were Refined, 3,750,000 gallons were Naphtha and residuums, chiefly Naphtha. Of the total quantity shipped from Philadelphia, 2,988,165 gallons were Crude, 30,351,260 gallons were Refined, and 387,495 gallons were Naphtha, &c. Of the total shipments from Boston, about 1,951,454 gallons were Refined and 163,485 gallons Naphtha. Of the shipments from New-York to Europe, 5,122,030 gallons Refined were in tin, (10 gallons per case,) and 47,616,700 gallons in barrels; and of the shipments from Philadelphia to Europe, 601,290 gallons Refined were in tin, and 30,180,070 gallons in barrels. Of the shipments from Boston to Europe, 20,000 gallons Refined were in tin, and 564,355 gallons in barrels. We have not received the figures of Baltimore, but they are, comparatively, of minor importance.

There were probably some shipments from Cleveland direct, but we failed to hear from there.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ IOWA FARMS.

The Des Moines Valley Railroad Company will shortly bring into market

466,000 Acres

of choice lands in the State of Iowa, mostly lying in and along the Des Moines Valley. Agents for colonies, and all others, desiring to secure good lands, can communicate with the undersigned at the Company's office, No. 19 Broad-st., and with A. BRIDGMAN, Secretary of the Company, at Keokuk, Iowa. Long credits given to actual settlers. The Land Grant Bonds of the Company will be received at par in payment for lands sold.

D. W. KILBOURNE,
President Des Moines Valley Railroad,
No. 19 Broad-st.

☞ THE CREDITORS OF RICHARD PATRICK & CO. are requested to attend a meeting at No. 25 Cedar-st., on TUESDAY next, 11th inst., at 12 o'clock.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 8.

By Judge Cardozo.

Henry Steinway *vs.* Ernestine Oaks; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 8.

By Chief Justice Barbour.

Scloterback *vs.* Hirt and wife; motion denied with costs. See opinion with Clerk at Special Term.
Moneypenny *vs.* Jackson; motion granted.
Baker *vs.* Thorp; motion granted.
Feithelmer *vs.* O'Brien; motion granted.
Wright *vs.* Ripley; order granted.
Radican *vs.* Warbeck; motion to discharge from arrest granted.
Duxley *vs.* Walter; motion granted.
Asworth *vs.* Shyare; motion granted.
Hobby *vs.* Barrie; motion granted.
Robinson *vs.* Aitken; counsel have omitted to hand the Court the affidavits and original order of arrest.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Ledwith, Justice.

Mrs. Schlesinger, a Jewess, residing at No. 11 Clinton-place, was prosecuted by Mrs. Catharine Daly, of Laurens-street, for an alleged forcible detention of her child. From the evidence it appeared that about eight weeks since the child was taken into her residence by Mrs. Schlesinger in a very destitute condition, and she determined to adopt her and bring her up in the Jewish faith. At the time the child stated it was an orphan, and Mrs. Schlesinger considered she was doing a charitable and perfectly legal act. The Court ordered the child to be returned to its mother in the event of her identity being properly established.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Hutchings.

The following wills were admitted to probate during week ending Jan. 8, 1869: Julia Knapp, Paul M. Guin, Thomas M. Beare, Cornelia P. Dietz, Eliza Tisen, Rebecca S. Whitlock, George A. Soper, Albert J. Gill, Ann Campbell, and Marie L. Bonnefont. Letters of administration granted on estates of Michael Farley, Gerhard Holtford, Philip Nause, Mary Ann Bradshaw, Christian F. Muller, Elizabeth Britton, William H. Bogardus, James W. Fulton, Michael Sheehy, James Kelly, Michael Russell, Leopold Guentle, Bridget Sheridan, Joseph P. Clark, Charles Gress, Patrick McGlover and Nicholas Pippinger.

SURROGATE'S COURT, BROOKLYN.

Before Hon. W. D. Veeder.

WILLS PROVED.

The wills of the following-named persons were proved this week: Martha Walters, $1,200; John Fox, rest, $100,000; Ann Eliza Anthony, $6,000; Ellen Leigh, $2,000; Louisa Roe, $2,000; John Jones, $15,000; Caroline Bregelwirth, $3,000; Mary Dunn, $5,000; and James Short, $3,000.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of Thomas Flanegan, John Jackson, Wm. W. Hadley, Michael Lyons, Joseph A. Gambers, Ann Brannon, Christian Sneller, Ellen Quinn, Johannah Krouse, Elodin Winkley, David Chandler, Charles Goresh, Andrew Furlong, Valentine Pinner and Augustus Vanarsdale, all of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship were granted to John P. Canraddy, Catherine Devlin, Susan D. Wade, Mary Weston, Mary Malvey, Naph Dessau and Joseph H. Howard.

A Cool Young Rogue.

On Friday, a lady, who was seated at an upper window on Gramercy Park, observed an unoccupied coupé passing, which was apparently watched by two well-dressed boys on the sidewalk. Suddenly one of them jumped up behind, lowered the back window, and, in a twinkling, drew out a fur robe which was lying on the back seat, with which he descended, joined his companion on the sidewalk, and the two quietly walked around the corner, deliberately folded the robe, and made off. The lady called to the driver and endeavored in other ways to call attention to the young rascals, who had evidently watched their opportunity and committed the theft when no person was in sight and the policeman was on the other side of his beat, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Rumor is in circulation that Major-General Shaler seeks to have the Fire Department organized as a brigade on military footing, and incorporate it with the First Division National Guard. At first the statement was treated as a simple canard, circulated for the fun of the thing, though it now appears that the movement is really believed to be on foot. Even now it scarcely seems probable, though our information comes from a reliable source. It will be interesting to know what description of weapons the firemen are to be furnished with. It may not be generally known that General Shaler has become very unpopular in the First Division, and charges are about to be made against him for neglect of duty. We do not know the precise nature of these charges, as the projectors of the movement keep their own counsel in the premises.

Major-General Woodward, of the Second Division, announces that the Brooklyn Board of Assessors are now ready to allow exemptions to the active and exempt members of the National Guard, from the 1st to the 31st of January, 1870. It will be necessary for all parties applying for exemption to bring their certificate of membership with them, and, also, their tax bills for the year 1869. The Major-General takes pleasure in stating that the litigation in this "tax exemption" matter has been conducted by Brevet Colonel Edgar M. Cullen, late Assistant Adjutant-General Fifth Brigade, who declines other reward than the promotion of the interests of the National Guard.

The following-named gentlemen have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the First Division during the two weeks ending Dec. 31, 1869:

First Brigade Cavalry—Julian L. Meyer, Captain and Aid-de-Camp; John M. Watson, First Lieutenant and Aid-de-Camp. First Cavalry—Joseph Fleischel, Major. Third Cavalry—Eide H. Schmaltz, First Lieutenant; Diederich Hunken, Second Lieutenant; William Burckhardt, First Lieutenant. First Infantry—George R. Russell, First Lieutenant; William Marshall, Second Lieutenant. Fifth Infantry—John P. A. Kedenburg, First Lieutenant; Wilhelm Meyer, Second Lieutenant. Thirty-seventh Infantry—John H. Youmans, First Lieutenant. Sixty-ninth Infantry—Edward M. Neville, Adjutant; John Coonan, Commissary of Subsistence. Seventy-ninth Infantry—Charles A. Stetson, Jr., Lieutenant-Colonel; William McMasters, Second Lieutenant.

Sergeant Wm. Howridge, of Company I, Twenty-second Regiment, was recently presented with a handsome gold medal, for having recruited the largest number of men during the past year.

Governor Hoffman, in his recent message, states that the uniformed militia numbers 25,068 officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, and consists of three regiments of cavalry, one battalion of cavalry, four troops of cavalry, three battalions of artillery, eight batteries of artillery, forty-seven regiments of infantry, three battalions of infantry. The Legislature of 1869 authorized a reduction to 20,000. Three regiments have already been mustered out, and further disbandments are now in progress. The report of the Adjutant-General recommends a transfer to county authorities of arsenals not necessary for State purposes; the substitution of breech-loaders as adopted by the War Department, in place of arms now in use, and a codification of military laws containing important amendments. The First Division, which numbers 10,000 men, feels seriously the want of a proper parade ground. It has been suggested that the Central Park Commissioners might be authorized to take lands in the vicinity of the Park for the purpose, and it is believed by many that the additional taxable value conferred on adjoining property will compensate for the cost.

The officers and members of the Eighth Regiment gave their annual promenade and hop on Monday evening at Irving Hall. The affair was largely attended by the friends of the Greys, and several officers from other organizations in the First and Second Divisions. The Seventy-first, Twenty-second, Seventh, Ninth, Forty-seventh and Twelfth Regiments were represented, and among the guests were ex-Colonel Carr and General Varian. The display of feminine toilettes was a superb one. The Committees, under the lead of Colonel Geo. D. Scott and Captains John Farrell, Wm. Green and Thos. J. Gisborne, were highly successful in their endeavors to secure the comfort of their guests.

Battalion drills of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, for drill and instruction, are ordered as follows: Companies C, D, E, F and K, in fatigue dress, at the State Arsenal, in Portland-avenue, Feb. 4, March 4, April 8. Companies A, B, G, H and I, Feb. 18, March 18, April 22. Line will be formed at 8 o'clock P. M., precisely. First Sergeants' call at 7:45 o'clock.

Extensive preparations are now in active progress for the forthcoming annual ball of the Twenty-second Regiment, which is to take place at the Academy of Music on the evening of Feb. 8. Colonel Josiah Porter, Captain William J. A. McGrath, and Quartermaster William C. Rogers have the principal business in hand, and they promise several novelties in the programme of arrangements. The music is to be furnished by Dodworth, and his band is to be largely augmented in numbers on the occasion.

A series of very handsome and elaborate cards and programmes are being printed by the Committee, and will be issued at an early day. Tickets for the ball may be obtained from any member of the regiment, who must, however, be able to vouch for the respectability of the purchaser.

In pursuance of Special Order No. 18, from headquarters, Fifth Brigade, a Regimental Court-martial, of which Colonel Smith is President, will be held in the Twenty-eighth Regiment Armory on the 20th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M.

The members of Company I, of the Twelfth Regiment, will give their annual hop, at Apollo Hall, Twenty-eighth-street and Broadway, on the evening of the 24th inst.

The Veteran Corps of the Twenty-second Regiment will meet at the armory in Fourteenth-street to-morrow evening, to make arrangements for their annual dinner.

The following resignations of officers have been accepted up to the close of the year: First Brigade, Cavalry,—William Hames, Jr., Aide-de-camp, Captain; Fifth Brigade, Edgar M. Cullen, Assistant Adjutant-General; David J. Dean, Inspector; First Artillery, William Yungbecker, Second Lieutenant; Battalion Artillery, Fifth Brigade, Patrick McInnerney, Second Lieutenant; Henry F. Hughes, Captain; Sixth Infantry, Carl Schwars, Lieutenant-Colonel; Christian F. Koch, Captain; Edward B. Kinney, Adjutant; Morris Cohen, First Lieutenant; G. Hubschmann, Captain; Twenty-fourth Infantry, Michael Seery, Second Lieutenant; Twenty-eighth Infantry, Joseph Simon, Captain; Forty-seventh Infantry, George W. Head, Quartermaster; W. S. Cabello, Second Lieutenant; Seventy-ninth Infantry, Peter M. Grant, Captain; Ninety-sixth Infantry, J. J. C. Weierter, Captain.

Major J. Fleischi, of the First Cavalry, was serenaded on Tuesday by the officers of his regiment, at his residence, No. 210 West Thirty-seventh-street, in honor of his recent promotion.

The Fifty-fifth Regiment are to have the old armory of the Second Regiment, corner of Hall-place and Seventh-street.

A regular meeting of the Veteran Corps of the Seventh Regiment will be held to-morrow evening at Delmonico's Hotel, corner of Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, when business of interest will be transacted.

The Wilkes-Bruce Libel Case.

In the last week's number of his paper, Mr. GEORGE WILKES defends himself against the charges recently published by Mr. BRUCE. Among other things he says:

"We do not care to retail the slanderous matter, but it is enough to say, in order to show what the whole woof is made of, that the two main allegations are, first, that we 'grew to manhood not liking Governor SEWARD, because he would not pardon us a youthful indiscretion,' and that we exhibited a patriotic desire to serve our country in the war by 'engaging in the business of procuring substitutes.' It was because Judge DOWLING knew, of his own knowledge, that these statements were false and libelous, and because he felt also that all the rest were of the same vile character, that he issued the warrant for the arrest of BRUCE. On our part, it is a desire to know what BRUCE will have to say, in support of his allegations, that we desire the prosecution to go on. We have never asked anybody's favor in this world, much less that of Governor SEWARD, for whom we never entertained any great respect."

The Gold Bubble Bursts.

The "Bull" movement in gold, which has been apparently in contemplation in Wall-street for some time, culminated on Friday in an effort which sent gold up to a price which has not been reached before in some weeks. The advance encouraged the operators to still further endeavors, and, feeling that they had the field all to themselves, they continued the "Bull" movement yesterday, at the opening of the Board, in expectation that the day would prove auspicious for their designs. But before noon the announcement was made that the Assistant Treasurer, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, would sell gold on Monday, and this had the effect to break the combination, and the price of gold was thereafter steady at rates ranging from 122⅛ to 122⅝.

There was little excitement in the Gold Room yesterday. The "ring" was not as thronged as it had been on the day before, and though there was quite as much noise as on ordinary busy days, the results were not as great as on other occasions. One thing was noticeable, and that was that the galleries and the aisle were filled with parties who were evidently engaged in outside speculations. The attention of operators would frequently be called by these parties, and, after a conference, the result would be perceptible in the advance or decline of the price from one-eighth to one-quarter. Between these fractions the price oscillated all day. It was evident, from the time that the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury was announced, that the speculative movement in the market was broken, and the operators hastened to cover their shorts. The "carrying" rates for the day were from seven per cent. to one-sixteenth per cent. until Monday.

It can be assumed with safety, it is thought, that the speculative bubble has burst for the present, and that no further attempt will be made to advance gold at this time. Those who bought on Friday seemed quite anxious to sell at 123 yesterday, but did not succeed in every case.

FAMILY TROUBLES.

Another Habeas Corpus to Obtain Possession of a Daughter—Four Divorce Suits Between a Husband and a Wife.

The case of MARVIN R. CLARK, petitioner, against his wife SARAH SEYMOUR CLARK as respondent, came up yesterday in the Supreme Court Chambers before Judge CARDOZO. Mr. CHAUNCEY SHAFFER appeared for the petitioner, and Mr. COMPTON for the respondent. It appears that a few days ago a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued by the Supreme Court on the petition of MARVIN R. CLARK, the father of an interesting daughter, aged about 9 years, for the purpose of securing the care and custody of the child. He claims that the mother, or some one in her interest or employ, took the girl from his possession in a fraudulent and clandestine manner, a few nights ago, while in the street returning from church. There is a long history of the domestic troubles of Mr. and Mrs. CLARK, as they have seen fit to make their differences public from time to time through the medium of the Courts and the Press. The fourth divorce suit between the two is now pending in the Court of Common Pleas of this City, and has been set down for trial in March next. This suit has been brought by the wife against her husband for the purpose of obtaining a decree of divorce on the ground of her husband's infidelity to the marriage vow. The first suit was brought by the husband against the wife, and after a long contest she succeeded in showing that she had not been guilty of adultery, and the Court dismissed the complaint. The next action was commenced by the wife to obtain a decree of divorce. Before trial, as she avers, he came to her and begged so hard to be relieved from defending the suit, and promised so fairly to reform and amend his course of life in every respect, that her woman's heart was softened towards him and she consented to have the case discontinued. After this he commenced his second suit against her—the third between them—and in that she claims that she was eminently successful in showing that on her part there had been no guilty intent to violate the marriage oath. Having at last been driven to desperation, she commenced the pending action in the Common Pleas to obtain such a separation as would forever relieve her from the burden of his importunities and the annoyance of being called his wife. But, meantime, the little daughter was in the custody of the paternal grandmother. The mother says the child came to her of its own volition, and simply because it loved its mother best. The father says it was stolen from him, and that seems to be the question to be determined by the Court. Judge CARDOZO, after reading the return to the writ and the traverse of the opposing counsel, decided to adjourn the matter until Monday next, in the hope that arrangements may be made for putting the child into the House of the Good Shepherd, or some kindred institution, until such time as the divorce suit can be terminated. Mr. CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, as counsel for the petitioner, suggested that the daughter be placed in the Rutgers' Female Seminary, but this proposition did not seem to meet the approval of Mr. COMPTON, who appeared for the respondent.

The New Tammany General Committee—Re-election of Last Year's Officers.

The delegates elected at the primaries held on the 31st of December to constitute the Democratic Republican General Committee for 1870, met at Tammany Hall last evening to organize by the election of officers. Grand Sachem TWEED called the meeting to order, and, on motion of "Big Judge" CONNOLLY, was made temporary Chairman. JOHN E. GREEN was appointed temporary Secretary, in the absence of Mr. HITCHMAN, the Secretary of last year. The roll was called by wards, and the delegates from each ward presented their credentials. The names of the delegates were then called by wards, and about 150 answered to their names. Senator GENET moved that the delegations from each ward, whose credentials were signed by a majority of the inspectors, be declared duly elected. Carried. There were contesting delegations from the Fourteenth and Twenty-second Wards—the first headed by JOHN HAYS and the last by JAMES MASTERSON, but neither delegation was admitted to the Hall.

Some gentleman in the room asked for the reading of the protest from the contesting delegation of the Twenty-second Ward, but Sachem TWEED declared that it was not in order, as the contestants had no rights on the floor. At the same time he said he had no objection to the reading of the protest if it would accommodate the gentleman, and provided it was not too long.

The Secretary was about to read the protest when some one moved to lay it on the table, which was carried by a large majority.

Senator CREAMER then moved that the officers of the General Committee of 1869 be re-elected by acclamation to the same positions for the ensuing year. Carried unanimously. The following are their names: Chairman, WM. M. TWEED; Secretaries, WM. HITCHMAN, JOHN E. GREEN, JOHN HOUGHTALING. Grand Sachem TWEED responded to the honor conferred upon him as follows:

"ThesenceofspeechfromsayknowldonnabeanywhatethefurtherpleasureoftheCommittee: herebeingnofur.herbusinesstheCommitteestandsadjournedsubjecttothecalloftheChair."

The warriors then dispersed.

New Floating Church for Seamen.

A new floating church for seamen has just been completed under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society of the Port of New-York, and will be opened to-day with appropriate services. It is known as the "Church of our Saviour," and lies moored in its permanent position at the foot of Pike-street, East River. The opening exercises this morning will commence at 10:30 o'clock, when the Bishop of the Diocese, Right Rev. HORATIO POTTER, D. D., will preach the sermon. In the afternoon, at 3:30, Rev. SAMUEL COOKE, D. D., will officiate.

The efforts of this Missionary Society for seamen commenced in 1843, when an upper room at the corner of Pike and South streets was hired as a place for church services, at which sailors might attend. About a year after, a floating chapel was built and anchored at the foot of Pike-street, which attracted much attention. The chapel became untenantable in 1866 and the mission services were transferred to the old room occupied twenty-two years previously. Last year the subject of another floating church was revived, plans were adopted and the present new and commodious chapel is the result. It is a unique Gothic building, beautifully decorated in the interior, and capable of accommodating about 250 persons. It rests on two floats and is conveniently moored at the dock which the Society owns. The cost of the structure was in the neighborhood of $25,000. Rev. R. M. LEWIS is the Rector of the Church.

Skating Prospects.

It is almost unnecessary to say that there was no skating yesterday. The snow-storm which set in during the night, and the sun which burst forth at noon, effectually dispelled all the prospects of skating which lovers of the sport had indulged in during the previous day. At the Central Park, up to the present time, the ice has not been thick enough to bear. The Commissioners have erected the sheds for the accommodation of skaters on the banks of the lakes, but the ice seems to be as far off as ever. Should it freeze during Sunday night there will be good skating on Monday. It is believed that, in any event, the skating season of this year will be one of the shortest on record.

A Burglar Caught.

At an early hour yesterday morning Officer BROPHY, of the Twenty-first Precinct, was patrolling his post, when he discovered a light in the liquor store of THOMAS FROST, No. 306 East Thirty-fifth-street, and, calling up Sergeant TONNES and Officer TULLY, searched the store, and found in it one AUGUSTUS SMITH, who is alleged to be an old offender. On his person were found a number of pennies and stamps, which were identified by the owner of the store as having been in his money drawer. He was, therefore, held on a charge of burglary.

Shocking Case of Youthful Depravity.

Some months ago, JAMES MARTIN and LARRY SMITH, aged about 9 years, were found in the night time in the store of GEORGE BRACKELL, No. 312 Greenwich-street, with burglars' tools in their possession, and it being evident that, small as they were, they had made a forcible entry into the premises, they were taken in custody, but were discharged next morning by Alderman O'BRIEN, acting Magistrate at the Tombs Police Court. A few days afterwards the same boys, with JOHN FLYNN, another of the same age, were arrested for another burglary at No. 96 Leonard-street, where they stole a lot of cigars, tobacco and liquors, valued at $100. They acknowledged the crime, and MARTIN also said that he got drunk on the purloined liquor. For this offence they were committed to Randall's Island by Justice DOWLING, but within a month afterwards they had been released by some means and were again outcasts in the Fifth Ward. Yesterday, Officer WHITE, of the Fifth Precinct, found the boy MARTIN lying in a gutter dead drunk, and taking him in his arms he carried him to the Station House. After a time he revived sufficiently to explain that he and LARRY SMITH had obtained ten cents' worth of gin from a dealer in Worth-street, with which they had become intoxicated. MARTIN was subsequently arraigned before Justice DOWLING and committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

CHESS.

Spirited Game in Consultation.

At a social gathering of chess players, held at the private residence of one of them, it was proposed to wind up the evening's entertainment with a consultation game of chess. Chance decided that Captain MACKENZIE and Mr. M. MUNOZ should be partners, opposed to Messrs. BRENZINGER and GILBERG. The game, which is given below, is remarkable for a brilliant sacrifice made by the first-named players of a piece for two pawns, on their fourth move, and of the admirable way in which they improved the advantage of position acquired by the sacrifice.

PETROFF'S DEFENCE.

	White—M. and M.	Black—B. and G.
1.	P to K 4.	P to K 4.
2.	Kt to K B 3.	Kt to K B 3.
3.	Kt takes K P.	P to Q 3.
4.	Kt takes K B P. (a)	K takes Kt.
5.	B to Q B 4 ch.	K to K sq.
6.	Kt to Q B 3.	P to Q B 3.
7.	B to Q Kt 3	Q to K 2.
8.	Castles.	B to K 3.
9.	P to Q 4.	B takes B.
10.	R P takes B.	Q Kt to Q 2.
11.	P to K B 4. (b)	P to K Kt 3.
12.	P to K 5.	P takes P.
13.	B P takes P.	Kt to K R 4.
14.	Kt to K 4.	Q to K Kt 2.
15.	Kt to K Kt 5.	B to K 2.
16.	Kt to K 6.	Q to K Kt 4.
17.	Kt to Q B 7 ch.	K to Q sq.
18.	Kt takes Q R.	P to Q R 3.
19.	Q to K sq.	K to Q B sq.
20.	P to K 6.	Kt to K B sq.
21.	Q to K 5.	B to Q sq.
22.	R to K B 7. (c)	Kt takes P.
23.	Q takes Kt ch.	K to Kt.
24.	Q to Q 6 ch.	K to R 2.
25.	Q R takes P ch.	K takes R.

and white mates in four moves.

NOTES TO GAME.

(a) This beautiful sacrifice is perhaps not radically sound, but the attack thereby obtained is very embarrassing to the defence.

(b) A well-timed move.

(c) It is somewhat remarkable that the black pieces are all bottled up.

Animal Life—Lecture by Professor Ebell.

The first of the annual course of free lectures on Science and Art was delivered last evening at the Cooper Union by Professor EBELL, his subject being animal life and the general principles by which the laws of the animal kingdom are governed. In his opening remarks the Professor spoke of the utility of natural science, and observed that its development was produced exclusively by the exercise of our own powers. The Creator had given all men fine senses, and on their cultivation depended the value of natural science and its title to our attention. Those powers of observation were developed by thought, and in their exercise alone we proved our superiority to the animals around us. Having described the laws of natural science, the lecturer briefly reviewed the several plans of structure to be found in the organic kingdom, and pointed out the difference that existed between the natures of plants and of living animals. This difference, he said, consisted merely in the opposite works they had to do. It was found that the motion of the steam engine was the result of the force laid up in the wood as it grew in the plant. He referred at length to the different orders of plants and animals, their natures and formation, and illustrated his subject by several amusing and interesting anecdotes. At its conclusion, Mr. COOPER announced that the free course lectures would be delivered up to the beginning of April, and that many distinguished speakers had volunteered their services.

The Logan Tragedy—The Inquest to be Postponed.

Coroner FLYNN impaneled a jury yesterday in the case of JAMES LOGAN No. 2, who died on Thursday night by a pistol shot wound, alleged to have been inflicted by JERRY DUNN, *alias* "Hawkshaw," on the morning of the 2d inst. The *post-mortem* examination of the remains, as made by Dr. SHINE, resulted in the discovery of the bullet in the right lung, having passed very near the heart in its course through the body.

In consequence of the Police being unable so far to secure the person of the missing DUNN, the Coroner determined to indefinitely postpone the investigation to afford more time for a renewed effort to arrest the fugitive. In all probability, however, DUNN will entirely escape.

Custom House Appointments.

The following changes in the Custom House have occurred since Dec. 23:

Special Inspectors, at $4 per day—Mark Lanigan and A. F. Adams.

Night Inspectors, at $3 per day—D. P. Quackenbush, vice C. J. Ross, resigned; Wm. Mekico, vice A. D. Whitehouse, removed.

Inspectors, at $4 per day—J. H. Wild, vice A. N. Lindsey, removed.

Sunday Watchmen, at $2 50 per day—Solomon Goldschmidt and Geo. P. Phelpitt.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NOS. 23 AND 24 5TH-AV.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., Rector.
Formerly Mr. Churchill's School.
The next term will begin Feb. 3. Boys received at any time when there is a vacancy.
Terms—$600 per annum.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Nos. 873 and 875 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., over Aitken & Miller's, is now open, day and evening, for private instruction in bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, &c. Messrs. Dolbear aim to make this the most complete commercial institution in the country. They devote their entire time and attention to their pupils and promise success to every student. N. B.—A private parlor is reserved exclusively for ladies.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 161 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 2d September. Circulars sent on request.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE. N. A. LESPINASSE and V. PREVOST, Principals. French the language of the school. Preparatory courses for West Point, Troy College and business. Circulars at Milhau's drug store, No. 183 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; G. Lespinasse, No. 5 Pine-st.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 2. Excellent accommodations and superior advantages in solid branches and the arts. Send for catalogue to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 169 Bowery.—Private instruction day and evening in bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, grammar, French, German, Spanish, &c. Ladies' Department.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson.—The Spring Term will commence Feb. 3. Pupils entering any time previous, will be charged only from that date. Address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

$2.50—WRITING, 24 LESSONS. Bookkeeping, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, German, $5 each; day and evening; 12 private rooms. PAINE'S Business College, No. 63 Bowery, corner Canal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL for Young Girls, at Danbury, Conn.—Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal, can be seen at No. 82 West 44th-st., on Monday and Tuesday, from 12 M. to 4 P. M.

A PLEASANT BED AND SITTING room to let, with board, on second floor; every modern convenience; references required. No. 6 Clinton-place.

ROOM TO LET—WITH FIRE AND GAS, to a single gentleman, in a private family. Inquire at No. 45 East 18th-st. References exchanged.

ADDRESS REV. T. HANLON, D. D., Pennington, N. J., for details of first-class boarding school for both sexes. Total cost for year, $210.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y.
Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, at Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, DRAWING and painting lessons by a superior lady; also, a congenial home up town for instruction desired. Address TEACHER, Box No. 166 Times Office.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER offers her services for house instruction, or to read with young ladies history and literature. Address M., bookstore, No. 134 6th-av.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $15 up to $200.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 630 6th-av., between 36th and 38th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—500 mantels of the latest designs on hand; a liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK. FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS. FOR SALE BY **VERMILYE & CO.,** BANKERS, NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS. Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st. Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery. Agents for the Times in Europe.

STATE OF TENNESSEE PAST DUE COUPONS BOUGHT BY LEHY & BORG, No. 41 Pine-st., New-York.

C. K. WOOD, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST., OFFERS FOR SALE $25,000 LOUISIANA PENITENTIARY 7 PER CENT. BONDS AT 75. $50,000 CITY OF NEW-ORLEANS 7 PER CENT. BONDS AT 75 AND INTEREST. ALL PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.

THE FOLLOWING NOTICE HAS been sent to the President of the Stock Exchange by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company: PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1869. *To the President of the Stock Exchange, New-York:* SIR: To comply with the third article of your by-laws, I hereby give you notice of our intention to issue $5,000,000 of convertible seven per cent. bonds, free of taxes, which we have negotiated at par, without commissions. One-half of said bonds are convertible at any time after their issue, and the other half after Jan. 1, 1872. The purchasers are required to take the bonds as follows, viz.: 1,500,000 January, 1870; 1,000,000 July 15, 1870 } Convertible after issue. 1,000,000 Jan. 15, 1871; 1,500,000 in 1871 and 1872, as required, on 60 days' notice } Convertible after Jan. 1 1872. The object of this issue of bonds is to provide the means to complete several branch roads in course of construction, to provide additional rolling stock and the necessary consequent enlargement of workshops, wharves for the shipment of coal, new engine houses, sidings, &c. I believe the foregoing information is in strict conformity with your by-laws. Very respectfully, (Signed) FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, President.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1869. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be closed on the 19th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company. The transfer books will be opened on the 22d day of January, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the $5,000,000 new stock will be delivered. Notice is also given that the transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 20th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual election for Directors of this Company. The books will be reopened on the 7th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M. GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at their banking room on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on Friday, Jan. 7, until the following Wednesday morning. S. SEAMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1869. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company, and for Inspectors of next election, will be held on TUESDAY, 11th January, 1870, at the office of the Company, Avenue D and East 14th-st. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed until 12th January. RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN GASLIGHT COMPANY, BROADWAY, CORNER 42D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Metropolitan Gaslight Company for the election of Directors, will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 10, 1870. Polls open from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. WM. MEIKLEHAM, Secretary.

OFFICE NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY DOCK CO., No. 254 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869. THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS Company for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the Company's office on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 6 to the 12th. By order, H. V. MASON, Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, 23D-ST., CORNER 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870. ANNUAL ELECTION OF FOUR DIrectors for five years to take the places of Riley A. Brick, Cornelius R. Agnew, Thatcher M. Adams and [illegible], whose terms of office has expired, will be held MONDAY, Jan. 10, between the hours of 8 and 10 P. M. L. BOLTON BANGS, Recording Secretary.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, corner Broadway and Dey-st., on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870. AN ELECTION FOR TEN TRUSTEES of the Union Trust Company of New-York, of the second class, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 73 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 18, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

SOUTH GEORGIA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage Seven Per Cent Bonds, indorsed by the State of Georgia, and both principal and interest guaranteed by the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company, by which the former road has been leased. It is fifty-eight miles in length, and the entire issue of the bonds is but $500,000. For sale by M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1869. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 11th January, 1870, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW YORK, Dec. 28, 1869. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 212 Broadway, on the second TUESDAY in January, (11th proximo,) between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 3, 1870. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held at its office, No. 158 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1869. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 62 Bowery, on TUESDAY, the 11th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1869. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, No. 363 Broadway, on the SECOND TUESDAY in January, (11th prox.,) between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1869. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869. AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1869. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 45 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 11th January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking rooms on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1869. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST. Issue letters of credit for TRAVELERS, Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL CO. OF MD., No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870. IN CONFORMITY TO THE CHARTER, the annual meeting of the Stockholders for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at noon on Wednesday, the 19th of January, 1870, at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and for the purposes of such election, the polls will be kept open for one hour. The transfer books will be closed on Jan. 12, and remain so until after the election. JAMES S. MACKIE, Vice-President.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, from 12 M. to 1 P. M. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

12 PER CENT. INTEREST—CHEAPest securities in the market. UNION PACIFIC LAND GRANT BONDS, bearing 7 per cent. (currency) interest. FOR SALE at 56½, and accrued interest. These bonds are taken at par in the purchase of the Company's lands. CORNE & STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

WANTED—$5,000 ON BOND AND MORTgage, on first class property in New-Jersey. Address Box 2,469 New-York Post Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST. 1870 January interest. The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 17, or if not drawn, will be credited to the account, and draw interest from Jan. 1 the same as a deposit. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION. No. 227 Broadway, entrance on Park-place. DIVIDEND.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 17, 1870. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President. WARD B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK. Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st. SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000. Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1. ASSETS, $7,030,443 09. N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents. JOHN McLEAN, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK. Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Six per cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000. Money deposited before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., N. Y., opposite Cooper Institute.—1870, JANUARY INTEREST.—The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be paid on all deposits entitled thereto on and after MONDAY, Jan. 10, or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and draw interest from Jan. 1. MONEY DEPOSITED on or before JAN. 20 will draw interest from the 1st of that month. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of $5 and upward. Deposits of $1 received. ISAAC T. SMITH, President. T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1869. INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEpositors at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and Six per Cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after Monday, 17th day of January, 1870. All interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest accordingly. All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1870, will draw interest from the 1st. BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President. JAMES BRICE, WILLIAM RESSMAN, } Secretaries.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 56 BOWERY, S. W. CORNER CANAL-ST. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open EVERY DAY from 10 to 3, and also in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French. E. A. QUINTARD, President. SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 262 Bowery, near Houston-st. SIX per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $10,000. Money deposited on or before JAN. 20 will draw interest from JAN. 1. German spoken. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 5 to 7. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President. HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK, No. 301 3d-av., between 4th and 14th-sts.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President. CHARLES SCHAFFNER, Treas. and Secy.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. R. H. BULL, President. J. R. KEELER, Vice-President. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869. THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm name of UNDERHILL, HAVEN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation. (Signed,) J. F. UNDERHILL, G. G. HAVEN, A. FINDLAY, Jr.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870. The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of J. F. UNDERHILL & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm of UNDERHILL, HAVEN & CO., at the same offices, No. 62 Wall-st. (Signed,) J. F. UNDERHILL, A. FINDLAY, Jr., B. L. SMYTH.

JAN. 1, 1870. THE FIRM OF RUFUS HATCH & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All the members of the late firm will continue their offices at No. 17 Broad-st. Mr. RUFUS HATCH will settle the business of the late firm of RUFUS HATCH & CO. H. H. BAXTER, RUFUS HATCH, JAMES M. SELOVER, WILLIAM LEMMON.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869. JOHN P. M. RICHARDS IS THIS day admitted as a partner in our firm. JOHN P. MOORE'S SONS, No. 204 Broadway.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESUMES THE butter, cheese and produce business at No. 109 Front-st., succeeding WM. A. KEELER. JAMES R. KEELER. NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

MR. HENRY F. SEWALL, WHO has heretofore signed for us by procuration, is to-day admitted as a partner in our house. GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO. NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

HAVING ADMITTED MY BROTHER, MOSES TAYLOR CAMPBELL, as a partner, the firm in future will be SAMUEL CAMPBELL & CO. (Signed,) SAMUEL CAMPBELL. NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869. THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of A. MILLER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. A. MILLER & CO.

WILLIAM A. HAINES, JR., AND JOHN K. MYERS, Jr., are this day admitted partners in our firm. JAN. 1, 1870. HALSTED, HAINES & CO.

MR. HENRY C. LAIGHT IN CONSEquence of impaired health, retires this day from our firm. DUTILH & CO. NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

AUCTION SALES.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers. ENGRAVINGS, PORTRAITS, &C., AT AUCTION—Clinton Hall Book Sale Rooms and Art Galleries, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.—MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a fine COLLECTION OF ENGRAVED PORTRAITS, STEEL ENGRAVINGS, &c., comprising over 10,000 prints suitable for illustrating—many very scarce and valuable; also, rare engravings and portraits framed, comprising distinguished Americans, foreign celebrities, dramatic, historical, medical, &c., &c. Also, a number of very valuable autograph letters. Washington, Jefferson, Hancock, and others. See catalogues, engravings, &c., on exhibition. WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Jan. 12 and 13, at 7 o'clock, sale of fine ENGLISH BOOKS—illustrated, STANDARD and JUVENILE WORKS. Catalogues ready.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON IN 5th-av. or Broadway, between 21st and 30th sts., a gold EARRING with pearls. The finder will receive the full value in returning it to BISHOP & REIN, under the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869. DIVIDEND NOTICE. The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870. A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after Jan. 17, 1870, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst. All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870. DIVIDEND. A semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, the 10th inst. WILLIAM R. HOXIE, Secretary.

PASSAIC WATER COMPANY. The bonds of the Passaic Water Company maturing Jan. 15, 1870, will be paid at the First National Bank, Paterson, N. J., on and after Jan. 15, 1870. The interest coupons will be paid as heretofore at the Metropolitan National Bank, New-York. JOHN J. BROWN, Treasurer. PATERSON, Jan. 1, 1870.

TENTH DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1870. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand. WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

FORTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 5, 1870. The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., which is payable on demand, at the office, No. 52 Wall-st. HENRY H. HALL, Secretary.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Office No. 237 Broadway. A semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand, free from Government tax. GEO. ALGER, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869. DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of February next, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York. The transfer books will be opened on the 20th day of December inst., at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, and be closed on the 15th day of January, at the close of business, and be reopened on the 2d day of February next. JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 470 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST DUE on First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at this office on Feb. 1, 1870, after which date interest will cease. Transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst. C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869. THE DIRECTORS OF THE NATIONAL PARK BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, payable first MONDAY in January next. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 22 until Jan. 3 inclusive. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

SAVANNAH BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 3, 1870. DIVIDEND NO. 1.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on demand. New-York stockholders will receive their dividends at the Fourth National Bank in that City. EDMUND KETCHUM, Cashier.

LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK, NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 31, 1869. A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared from the net profits for six months ending this day, payable to shareholders here, and at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st., New-York, on and after 10th inst. J. H. OGLESBY, President.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 58 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 11th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

FOURTH DIVIDEND—BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Board of Trustees have declared a quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent. on the paid-up capital, free of Government tax, payable on the 15th inst. Transfer books will close on the 8th inst. and reopen on the 18th inst. T. B. STOUT, Secretary. JAN. 5, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE (this day) declared a semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst. T. T. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870. THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870. No. 450 BROADWAY. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on the 8th inst. T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1869. THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1870. The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 12, 1870. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INS. CO., NO. 160 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., HOWARD BUILDING, NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand. JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY, Jan. 3, 1870. TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1870. A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. and the Government tax has this day been declared by this Company, payable on demand. M. V. B. FOWLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO., No. 46 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1870. DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Seven per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand. WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869. A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870, free of tax. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

STATE OF ARKANSAS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Coupons of the Funded Debt Bonds of the State of Arkansas, falling due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York. HENRY PAGE, State Treasurer. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 30, 1869.

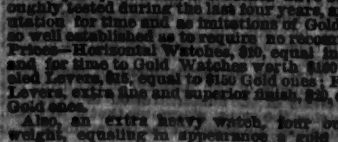
THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, (free of Government tax,) on presentation at the Banking House of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President. OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE UNION Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid in gold at our office, on and after that date. MORTON, BLISS & CO., No. 30 Broad-st. NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 42 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York building.)—This Company has this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

$10. $20.



$15. $25.

The celebrated IMITATION GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, "Collins Metal," (improved Oroide.) These justly celebrated Watches have been so thoroughly tested during the last four years, and their reputation for time and as imitations of Gold Watches is so well established as to require no recommendations. Prices—Horizontal Watches, $10, equal in appearance and for time to Gold Watches worth $100; Full Jeweled Levers, $15, equal to $150 Gold ones; Full Jeweled Levers, extra fine and superior finish, $20, equal to $200 Gold ones. Also, an extra heavy watch, four ounces down weight, equaling in appearance a gold one costing $250. Price of this magnificent watch only $25. All our watches in hunting cases, gents' and ladies' sizes. CHAINS, Collins Metal, $2 to $6. Also, all kinds of jewelry, equal to gold, at one-tenth the price. TO CLUBS.—Where six watches are ordered at one time, we send a seventh watch free. Goods sent by express to all parts of the United States, to be paid for on delivery. C. E. COLLINS & CO., No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES FOR 1870, FROM 25 CENTS TO $8. All kinds of Blank Books, Stationery and Printing, at low prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., HAVE MADE UNPRECEDENTED REDUCTIONS IN THEIR ENTIRE STOCK, PREPARATORY TO TAKING THEIR SEMI-ANNUAL INVENTORY. FANCY SILKS AT $1 25, REDUCED FROM $2. VERY RICH WHITE SILKS WITH COLORED SATIN STRIPES, FOR EVENING DRESSES, AT $2 50, REDUCED FROM $3 50. DITTO 32 INCHES WIDE, $4, REDUCED FROM $6. RICH BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, AT $1 25, $1 37½, $1 50, and $1 75, TO THE FINEST IMPORTED. A FULL LINE OF ELEGANT DRESS SATINS IN ALL THE NEW SHADES. FURTHER REDUCTIONS IN BLACK SILK VELVETS. 28-inch MILLION'S BEST QUALITY, AT $15, REDUCED FROM $22. 32-inch MILLION'S BEST QUALITY, AT $20, REDUCED FROM $30. OUR STOCK OF MOURNING GOODS WE ARE OFFERING AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. DRESS GOODS: ALL-WOOL EMPRESS CLOTHS, 50c., REDUCED FROM 70c. SCOTCH WATER-PROOF WINCEYS, 80c., REDUCED FROM $1. ALL-WOOL PLAIDS, NEW DESIGNS, REDUCED 20 PER CENT. SILK WARP FRENCH POPLINS, 75c., REDUCED FROM $1 25. HOUSEKEEPING GOODS. A LARGE LOT OF 8-4 BLEACHED DAMASKS, 60c., REDUCED FROM 75c. A LARGE LOT OF 8-4 BLEACHED DAMASKS, 80c., REDUCED FROM $1. A LARGE LOT OF 8-4 BLEACHED DAMASKS, very fine, $1, REDUCED FROM $1 25. 5-8 NAPKINS, $1 25 PER DOZEN. 8-4 BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETING, 80c., REDUCED FROM 90c. 9-4 BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETING, 90c., REDUCED FROM $1. 10-4 BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETING, $1 12½, REDUCED FROM $1 37½. ALSO, A GREAT REDUCTION IN TOWELS AND TOWELING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. DOMESTIC SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS IN ALL THE POPULAR MAKES AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. CLOAKS. BLACK VELVET CLOAKS FROM $70 TO $100. OPERA CLOAKS AT $15 AND $20. ERMINE AND MINK SETS REDUCED 25 PER CENT.

LADIES' TUCKED SKIRTS....$1 00
LADIES' NIGHT DRESSES....2 00
LADIES' CHEMISES....75
LADIES' DRAWERS....75

CHILDREN'S CLOAKS AND DRESSES AT LESS THAN ONE-HALF THEIR ORIGINAL COST.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

DRESS GOODS. POPLINS AT 12½c. TO 25c. PER YARD. FINER GOODS REDUCED IN THE SAME PROPORTION. ALL-WOOL EMPRESS CLOTH, VERY FINE AND WIDE, AT 50c. ALL-WOOL FRENCH MERINO, 50c. TO $1. SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, AND MOURNING GOODS, in which is included our celebrated SILK FINISHED BLACK ALPACA, AT 25c. AND UPWARD; ALSO, LINENS, TABLE DAMASK, NAPKINS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, FLANNELS, BLANKETS AND DOMESTIC GOODS, an inspection of which by purchasers will demonstrate the fact that our prices are fully consistent with the decline in gold, and that, on account of our comparatively small expenses, we are offering goods lower than other houses.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY Nos. 312 and 314 Bowery, One door below Bleecker-st.

BARGAINS. We invite special attention to our FIGURED DELAINES AT 12½ TO 15c. The same goods are retailed elsewhere at 20 to 22 cents.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY Nos. 312 and 314 Bowery. One door below Bleecker-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO. ARE PREPARED TO CLOSE OUT AT GREATLY BELOW THE GOLD COST, THE BALANCE OF THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF EVENING AND STREET DRESSES, VIZ: BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, TRIMMED WITH VELVET AND LACE; SATIN-TRIMMED WITH CREPE DE CHINE AND LACE, PUFFED TULLE AND TARLETAN, RICHLY TRIMMED, TUCKED SWISS MUSLIN, POPLIN AND SILK MORNING ROBES, ELEGANTLY EMBROIDERED IN COLORS, ONE ELEGANT WHITE SATIN BRIDAL DRESS TRIMMED WITH ORANGE BLOSSOMS AND LACE. THE ABOVE ARE THE LAST PARIS STYLES, MANUFACTURED BY WORTH, OF RUE DE LA PAIX, AND PINGAT, OF RUE LOUIS LE GRAND, PARIS. ALSO, CHILDREN'S WALKING COATS AND INFANT'S CLOAKS, ELABORATELY EMBROIDERED AND BRAIDED. CHILDREN'S VELVETEEN SUITS; PLAID SUITS. DRESSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FROM $4 EACH UPWARDS. BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, JAN. 10, several cases of THE VERY BEST QUALITY OF IRISH POPLINS, IN ALL THE CHOICE COLORS FOR THE SEASON, AT $2 25 PER YARD. PARIS QUALITY DO. AT $2 50 PER YARD, RECENTLY SOLD AT $3. AN EXTRA QUALITY OF SILK AND WOOL POPLINS, DOUBLE WIDTH, VERY HIGH COST, AT $1 25 and $1 50 per yard. A large line of PARIS FANCY GLACE POPLINS, BEAUTIFUL QUALITY, AT $1 PER YARD. THE LAST LOT OF THE PARIS QUALITY PLAID AND DIAGONAL POPLINS, IN BLUE AND GREEN, &c., 75 CENTS PER YARD, RECENTLY SOLD AT $1. BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH ST.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS. A. T. STEWART & CO., prior to closing their semi-annual inventory, are offering extraordinary bargains in LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, TOWELINGS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, &c., &c. Also, BEST QUALITY ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS at $2 and $2 25 per yard. ROYAL WILTONS at $3 and $3 50 per yard. PARIS MOQUETTES, best quality, $5 to $6 per yard. A LARGE LOT OF TAPESTRY BRUSSELS AND VELVETS AT REDUCED PRICES. ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC OILCLOTHS, &c., &c. BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO. are offering PLAIN AND CHINE POPLINS, 12½c. per yard, recent package price, 20c. DRESSES, 12 yards each, $2 50 each, reduced from $5. ALL WOOL PLAIDS at 25c. per yard, reduced from 35c. EXTRA WIDE WOOL PLAIDS at 45c. per yard, formerly 75c. An immense variety of PLAIN AND GLACE POPLINS, 25c. to 50c. per yard, GREATLY BELOW THEIR VALUE. BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

MERINO UNDER WEAR For ladies and children at less than cost; also a large stock of Winter gloves and hosiery; best quality kids reduced to $1 50, and the best $1 gloves in the City, all colors, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

FRENCH MILLINERY.—C. E. OLNEY & CO. to close winter stock offer great inducements to purchasers. French dress hats, with real lace, $15; round hats, $5. No. 30 East 14th-st., between Union square and 5th-av.

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING SALE. The largest and most valuable stock of mourning goods ever selected. Must be disposed of, previous to removal.

EMPRESS CLOTH, 50c., former price, 75c.
EMPRESS CLOTH, $1 25, former price, $2.
OTTOMAN VELOURS, $1 25, former price, $1 75.
BARETHEA CLOTH, 50c., former price, 80c.
ALPACAS, 50c., former price, 75c.
ALPACAS, 75c., former price, $1.
LUSTER CORD, 40c., former price, 60c.
WATERPROOF CLOAKINGS, $1, former price, $1 50.
BOMBAZINES, TAMISE CRAPE and IMPERIAL CLOTHS, SHAWLS, ASTRAKHAN and other CLOAKINGS, CLOAKS, BONNETS, VAILS, SUITS, &c.
A full line of Second Mourning Goods, from 12½c. per yard, reduced to half cost.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE, No. 551 Broadway.

MACY Housekeeping Goods, House Furnishing Goods, Ribbons and Millinery Goods, Hosiery and Gloves, &c. MACY

EVERYTHING ELSE.

MACY Laces and Embroideries, Small wares and Trimmings, Toys and Fancy Goods, Books and Stationery, At Popular Prices. MACY
14th-st. and 6th-av., New-York.

FAILURES IN EVERY CITY FROM THE LAKES TO THE GULF. CUSTOMERS ARE BEGINNING TO REALIZE That high-priced stores should be shunned. WE OPEN THE YEAR AMID TERRIBLE SLAUGHTERING. HUNDREDS OF PIECES OF DRESS GOODS, ALPACAS, ARMURES, DELAINES, POPLINETTS, WATERED POPLINS, &c., To be sold at once for 15 and 20 cents a yard. LONG BROCHE SHAWLS, $12, worth $20. SPLENDID MUSLINS, 12½c., worth 18c. HEAVY AMOSKEAG MUSLINS, 12½c. YARD WIDE WAMSUTTAS, 18c. LOWER PRICED MUSLINS, 6c., 8c., and 10c. MUSLINS ARE VERY CHEAP. IMMENSE LOTS FLANNELS, TOWELS, TABLE LINENS, SHAWLS, &c., at panic prices. Customers living in Jersey City, Hoboken, Brooklyn and surrounding country, can save one-half. FOSTER BROTHERS, 6th-av., near 18th-st., And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 273 Bleecker-st. N. B.—50 pieces BLACK ALPACAS, 30c., worth 75c.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN OBTAIN a handsomely-furnished room on second floor of a first-class house, located in 30th-st., east of Madison-av.; family strictly private. Address, with name, S., Box No. 189 Times Office.

No. 1 ABINGDON-SQUARE, CORNER of Bank.—Desirable rooms, furnished en suite or singly, with or without board; or would let rooms with privilege of cooking. Terms moderate.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE BREVOORT House.—Handsomely-furnished suites of rooms, with board, (private table if desired,) in the first-class house No. 18 5th-av.; references exchanged.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A SUITE OF FOUR rooms; hot and cold water; every convenience; with or without board. Apply at No. 1,279 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, wife, two children, under six, and nurse, near New-York City; two rooms, communicating, required; private family preferred; references exchanged. Address, stating terms and full particulars, JAY, Box 5,965 Post Office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN and wife, in a respectable private family; location desired below 30th-st., between 4th and 6th avs.; references. Address G. H., Box No. 1,812 Post Office.

SHIPPING.

FOR NASSAU, N. P. CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS. Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Captain E. ADAMS, Jan. 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ. New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 47 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Thursday, Jan. 13. CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Wednesday, Feb. 2. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA. ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. R. VAN SICE....Jan. 13
EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE....Jan. 20
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. ADAMS via Nassau, Jan. 27
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA, SANTO DOMINGO. The United States Mail Steamship TYBEE, Captain E. A. DELANOY, will leave for the above ports in the early part of January. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE. TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE. GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT. Fare always as low as by any other line. The new and elegant side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT. Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL. From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M. Arriving ahead of all other lines. Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON. Via Fall River, touching at Newport. WINTER ARRANGEMENTS. The splendid steamers NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY, Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st. JAMES FISK, Jr., President. M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director. C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent. H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

HUDSON RIVER OPEN—NAVIGATION RESUMED.—The steamer CONNECTICUT, of the regular Albany and Troy line, will leave Pier No. 44 North River on TUESDAY, Jan. 4, at 6 o'clock P. M., and every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY thereafter until further notice. Freight and passengers for the North and West taken at low rates.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads. Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a few gentlemen's or ladies' washing, or would do ladies' by the month; good references given. Call or address Mrs. MITCHELL, No. 140 West 34th-st.

WANTED—WASHING BY A GOOD WASHer and ironer. Apply at No. 126 West 28th-st., back room, second floor.

MALES.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF ABOUT 25 years of age, who speaks and writes Spanish, French, English and German fluently, is open to an engagement; no objection to traveling; best City references. Address C. W., No. 38 [illegible], Brooklyn, Washington House.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young man; understands his business; has the best City references. Call on Monday, at No. 1,263 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

$ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS seamstress and nurse; one who understands taking charge of an infant. Apply with references between 12 and 2, on Monday next, at No. [illegible].

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY, EDWIN BOOTH as HAMLET, for the first time in three years.
With Mr. D. W. Waller....as the....Ghost.
Mr. Theo. Hamilton....as the....King.
Mr. W. E. Sheridan....as....Laertes.
Mr. D. C. Anderson....as....Polonius.
Mr. Chas. Peters....as the....First Grave Digger.
Miss Fanny Morant....as the....Queen.
Miss Blanche De Bar....as....Ophelia.
Entire new scenery....by Witham & Russell Smith.
Costumes....by....Theo. Joyce.
Properties....by....J. P. Dowd.
Machinery....by....Dunne and Assistants.
SECOND HAMLET MATINEE ON SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 1½. SATURDAY EVENING, EMMA WALLER in her great character of MEG MERRILIES. Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at the branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

GERMAN OPERA—ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ON FRIDAY, JAN. 21, DER FREISCHUETZ, Grand Romantic Opera in three acts by C. M. Von Weber, by the ARION VOCAL SOCIETY, with the kind assistance of the NEW-YORK SING ACADEMY and an excellent cast of Soloists. Conductor....CARL BERGMANN. The opera will be put upon the stage regardless of cost. New sceneries, new costumes, &c. Admission....One dollar. Reserved seats....One dollar extra. Box for four persons....Ten dollars. Tickets sold at the music stores of Schuberth & Co., No. 820 Broadway; G. Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, and Wm. A. Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS. 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music. L. B. LENT....Director. MATINEES AT 2½, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. RENTREE OF THE CHAMPION HORSEMAN, ROBERT STICKNEY. POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE EXQUISITE FAIRY SPECTACLE, CINDERELLA; OR, THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER, in which the characters are sustained by A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN. PAULINE HINDLEY, THE GREAT MELVILLE, AND ALL THE CELEBRATED ARTISTS of the unequaled New-York Circus Troupe in HIGHLY DIVERSIFIED ARENIC SCENES. Admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents; to reserved seats, 75 cents. Begins at 8.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE. Successor to Barnum's. Broadway, corner 30th-st. Open every day and evening.
IXION AT 2. LISA WEBER, ADA HARLAND,
IXION AT 8. LIZZIE WILMORE, EMILY PITT,
IXION AT 2. BELLE HOWITT, LIZZIE HALL
IXION AT 8. ED. RIGHTON, CLARA FISHER.
At 2 every day The great hit, WITHOUT A NAME.
At 2 every day Olivia Rand, WITHOUT A NAME.
At 2 every day Rose Rand, WITHOUT A NAME.
At 2 every day J. M. Ward, WITHOUT A NAME.
To be seen all day.
THE GREAT STONE GIANT, | 30 Cents.
THE GRAND MENAGERIE, | 30 Cents.
THE LIVING ANIMALS, | Admission.
THE MILLION WONDERS. | Admission.

MR. GEO. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS will be given in the Hall of the Y. M. C. A., corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, 13TH INST. Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. At Schirmer's, No. 701, and McFarland's, No. 947 Broadway, and of J. N. Pattison's music store, under the Hall. Mr. Vandenhoff's address is No. 15 Washington-place.

CENTRAL HALL, NO. 37 BOWERY. The only living TWO-HEADED GIRL in the world. Excitement unabated. Thousands of visitors coming and going continually. Hours of reception as usual. Farewell levees Monday and Tuesday.

FREE EXHIBITION OF GRAND OIL PAINTINGS at the SOMERVILLE GALLERY, day and evening. The entire collection of SUPERB PICTURES, by Mr. ALEX. WUST, are to be sold at AUCTION Jan. 14, by R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

TRAIN AT TAMMANY TO-NIGHT—GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN against 20,000 preachers; "Old Fogies," Startling Disclosures. Go and hear the Great Reformer of the Nineteenth Century.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York, will dispose of one hundred pianos, melodeons and organs, of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices for cash during the holidays, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 3 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST. Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays. Wednesdays and Saturdays.

BALLET MASTER DUBAR'S DANCing Academy, No. 81 West 4th-st.—All dances taught in one quarter; six fashionable dances perfectly in six private lessons.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, 32 West 34th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

MEETINGS.

THE PROPERTY OWNERS ON 6TH-av., above 42d-st., are invited to attend a meeting on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, 1870, at the Harvard Rooms, 6th-av., corner of 42d-st., at 8 o'clock. All interested are invited to attend. JOHN C. HART, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD. Trains leave 30th-st. as follows: 8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached. 10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached. 4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached. 6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.) 11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached. 7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains. 9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:30 P. M., Peekskill trains. 1:30 and 6:30 P. M., Sing Sing trains. 6:30, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains. (9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.) Nov. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows: Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 6 P. M. For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M. (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville. For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.) For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.) For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.) For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. (23d-st. 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st. 11 P. M.) For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *5:15 P. M. and Saturdays only, *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *5:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of Baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway, corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels. * To Piermont only. L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 5:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains. C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A HANDSOME PAIR OF BLACK HORSES for $500 cash; perfectly sound, stylish, drive well single, double or under saddle; 14½ hands high; 8 and 9 years old. Apply at No. 62 Water-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale, capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 204 Pearl-st., up stairs.

KRYOLITE. For sale in lots to suit purchasers. PENN. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 131 Walnut-st., Philadelphia; or, CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, AGENT, Pittsburg, Penn.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN AT "TAMMANY," THIS (Sunday) EVENING, on "Old Fogies of the Bible."

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Corner 8th-av. and 23d-st. JAMES FISK, Jr....Proprietor. ADMISSION, 50 CENTS. POSITIVELY LAST SIX NIGHTS OF WM. H. AND ALICE DUNNING LINGARD, (their engagement at Washington commencing Jan. 17.) NOVELTY UPON NOVELTY. FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE ACCOMPLISHED VOCALIST, MISS DOLLY [illegible], who will make her debut in a beautiful selection of operatic gems. First night of a new operatic domestic and emotional drama in one act and one scene, with five distinct actors, in five minutes, invented and written by Wm. Horace Lingard, entitled ELVINA; OR, I AND THE OTHER, in which Mr. LINGARD will sustain FIVE DISTINCT CHARACTERS. FIRST NIGHT OF THE SPITALFIELD WEAVER, principal characters by WM. HORACE and ALICE DUNNING LINGARD. LINGARD SKETCHES, including his new and life-like portraitures of JAMES FISK, Jr., and JAY GOULD, Esq. PLUTO, PLUTO, with new features, introducing a new grand CANCAN and SHOO, FLY, and a distance between JOHN BULL AND BROTHER JONATHAN, OR, THE BRITISH LION VERSUS THE AMERICAN EAGLE. Friday—Benefit of DICKIE LINGARD. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. SPECIAL NOTICE.—The vast preparations which have occupied the united artistic resources of this theatre for the last six months in the production of Jas. C. Foster's Grand Spectacular and Legendary Romance, entitled the TWELVE TEMPTATIONS, not having reached that completeness desirable for the perfect mise-en-scene of this gorgeous production, the management feel constrained to postpone its first representation for a few days, when it will be produced at an outlay of over $75,000 on a scale of splendor unexampled in THIS OR ANY OTHER COUNTRY.

WALLACK'S. Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK. Doors open at 7½ P. M., to commence at 8 P. M. ON MONDAY, JAN. 10, WILL BE PRESENTED WITH NEW MUSIC, SCENERY, APPOINTMENTS, UNIFORMS, COSTUMES, AND A SPLENDID REGIMENTAL BAND, MR. T. W. ROBERTSON'S FINE MILITARY DRAMA, OURS. MONDAY, 1st time—OURS. TUESDAY, 2d time—OURS. WEDNESDAY, 3d time—OURS. THURSDAY, 17th time—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. FRIDAY, 4th time—OURS. SATURDAY, 5th time—OURS. Due notice will be given of the repetition of CENTRAL PARK and WILD OATS. SCHOOL and LOST AT SEA in active preparation.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Glorious success of MR. GEORGE L. FOX. THE WRITING ON THE WALL. Ferguson Trotter, { of Piccadilli, London. } GEO. L. FOX. MODEL FARM. ROARS OF LAUGHTER. MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2. Due notice will be given of Mr. GEO. L. FOX'S appearance in other characters.

TAMMANY. N. Y. A. CO. Continued success of the popular burlesque BAD DICKEY. BAD DICKEY. Second week of ALLEN, PETTENGILL, DELEHANTY and HENGLER'S MINSTRELS. New Acts, New Songs, New Dances. GREAT BILL MONDAY. ADMISSION 50c. MATINEE SATURDAYS. In active preparation THE SEVEN. Copyright secured.

BOWERY THEATRE. Mr. JAMES MACE, the World's Champion, in an exposition of the ART OF SELF DEFENCE, in a Grand Set-to with Mr. POOLEY MACE. TOM AND JERRY, IRISH OUTLAW, ROBERT MACAIRE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. NO. 585 BROADWAY. GREAT SUCCESS—HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY. Screams of laughter at the new pantomime of HASH. THE BEST HASH IN THE CITY. Hash you not seen the new Pantomime? Delightful yells at the Fat Men's Ball. The Fat Men's Ball the Frisco's greatest Burlesque. Take your partner to the Fat Men's Ball TO-NIGHT.

APOLLO HALL. APOLLO HALL. Corner of 28th-st. and Broadway. THE ORIGINAL CARDIFF GIANT IS NOW ON EXHIBITION from 8 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M. ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.

1870. "LA COTERIE OF NEW-YORK." 1870. SECOND ANNUAL GRAND MASQUERADE BALL, ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 13. The tableaux will be presented at 9 o'clock precisely, and the Grand Procession will immediately follow.
Chef de Orchestre....C. S. Grafulla.
Leader Promenade Band....C. W. Wernig.
Leader Orchestra....F. X. Diller.
Private Boxes on sale at office Fifth-avenue Hotel. Subscription tickets can now be obtained at the offices of the principal hotels throughout the City. C. T. JONES, President. A. J. HUNTOON, Vice-President. E. H. ROGERS, Jr., Secretary. GEO. W. HINKLE, Jr., Treasurer.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL. THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL BALL in aid of the WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND of the late Volunteer Fire Department, will be given at THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ON MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 31, 1870. TICKETS, FIVE DOLLARS, admitting a gentleman and two ladies, can be procured from either of the committee or from the following officers: JAMES F. WENMAN, President, No. 146 Pearl-st. ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 128 Fulton-st. JOHN J. WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st. Proscenium and dress circle boxes can be obtained on application to JAMES F. WENMAN, President.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—PARTIES CONtemplating purchasing are requested to examine the new and elegant block of houses on the west side of Madison-av., between 43d and 44th sts. Full particulars can be obtained by applying to the owner, CHARLES DUGGIN, Architect, No. 181 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG, IN A good neighborhood, a two-story, attic and basement frame house; water, heater and gas; the lot has a two-story building on the rear, suitable for a shop. Apply on the premises, No. 130 South 3d-st., near 7th. Price $7,000; $1,500 to remain; possession to suit.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT MONTCLAIR, BLOOMfield, N. J., a property of 35 acres, with a good residence, splendidly situated, near present M. and E. R. R., and nearer to proposed Midland Railroad Depot. The location and lay of the land is such that it is capable of being inexpensively and excellently laid out in building plots, offering a rare chance for a profitable investment. Price and particulars by A. H. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 4 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., ON South-st., a most desirable residence, with thirteen rooms and attic, bathroom, water closet, hot and cold water, gas, barn, icehouse, complete garden and fruit trees. For further particulars apply to RANDOLPH BROS., No. 111 Trinity Buildings, Broadway, New-York, or THEODORE AYRES, Real Estate Agent, Morristown, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 365 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 6 P. M.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS EXTRA-WIDE store and lofts, No. 12 Greene-st., near Canal, 29 by 100, [illegible] to be occupied by the old house of [illegible] & Co. Apply to WM. C. WALKER, No. [illegible] Broadway.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 3 New Chambers-st. [illegible] LENOX & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 10 6th-av.

TO LET—THE THREE LOFTS OF STORE No. 40 Broadway. Apply at No. 120 Broadway, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—TO LET OR LEASE.—The five four-story first-class marble-front houses, each 20x70, lot 100 feet, on the east side of 5th-av., between 57th and 58th sts.; a very desirable location, being in full view of the Central Park and grand circle. Apply to WM. & R. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 33 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, a modern three-story house, fully and neatly furnished, for a private boarding house, between 3d and 6th avs., and 12th and 23d sts.; price not to exceed $250 per month; full particulars given or no attention will be paid. Address E., Box No. 146 Times Office.

WANTED—TO HIRE A SMALL HOUSE, with all the modern improvements, between 14th and 25th sts.; rent not to exceed $800 to $1,000. Address B., Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS HOUSE, FURnished or unfurnished. Leave particulars at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.

MEDICAL.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOtence, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last thirty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

THE INCENDIARY'S TORCH.

WHY MEN BURN THEIR HOUSES.

The Insurance Companies Mainly Responsible for the Crime—Illustrations from City Life.

Under the operation of existing laws, rigidly enforced, and their execution, aided by a thorough investigation into the causes of all fires of an apparently incendiary origin, the crime of arson is becoming less frequent in the Metropolitan District. Since the establishment of the Fire Marshal's Bureau, every fire, whatever its cause, has been closely examined into, and where anything of a suspicious character was ascertained, the alleged guilty parties have been made to undergo the ordeal of a judicial investigation. In some cases indictment has followed, and eventually State Prison has been the punishment for a number of this class of evil-doers. When detection is so certain to follow the commission of the crime, its recurrence must continually grow more infrequent. The officers charged with the duty of investigating into the origin of fires are almost daily becoming better skilled, by experience, in the performance of their duties, and now it is almost impossible that the commission of this offence of arson should fail of detection.

While, however, these officers have been vigilant in the discovery of the crime after it has been committed, parties most interested in the prevention of the offence have not been so earnest as they should have been. It is true in this, as in other offences, that there is no crime without a motive.

THE MOTIVE.

Incendiaries are not always of a murderous nature, and do not set fire to a house for the purpose of destroying or endangering life. They commit the crime of arson for pecuniary gain, in the great majority of cases, and hope, by the destruction of property, to obtain from the insurance company the amount, or a portion thereof, for which the property was insured. They effect an insurance, in the majority of cases, with the premeditated design of defrauding the Underwriters whenever a good opportunity shall occur, and when the time comes they are often careless whether their crime involves the loss or endangering of human life or not. They apply the torch, wait to see it well kindled, and then hasten to secure evidence for an *alibi*. If the fire accomplishes the purpose intended, and the property is consumed, the incendiary is satisfied; if it does more, and imperils or destroys life, the criminal considers the unfortunate ending one of the accidents for which he ought not to be held responsible. And so tender-hearted have our juries become when called on to pass upon the crime of arson in the first degree, that the probabilities are that the criminal will escape the doom he so richly merits. The chances of escape from severe punishment are greater with the incendiary than with the murderer or robber, and the profits of a successful result are often larger.

AN INCENTIVE TO CRIME

is in the majority of cases offered by insurance companies. These institutions offer a premium to the wrong doer by the lax manner in which they discharge their duties. A man applies to the Company for an insurance upon his property. The ordinary course is for the officers of the Company to send the Surveyor to examine the premises. If the property is contained in a store the Surveyor should ascertain, from personal observation, the amount of the stock and fixtures and estimate their value, as nearly as possible, and should also know something of the nature of the building in which the property is located. Having satisfied himself on these points he makes his report, accompanied by a diagram of the situation. If the officers of the Company see no objection, a policy is issued and the property is insured. If the Surveyor performs his duty thoroughly there is little danger of the Company being defrauded, or of the insured having very strong motives for dishonest practices. But if the Company's officer is lax in the discharge of his duties to such an extent as to give an opportunity to the assured for the practice of fraud, it is very likely that the crime of arson will follow if the motive is great enough to warrant the risk.

Insurance is often effected upon property, the value of which is by no means as great as the amount for which it is insured. In these cases the applicant states a falsehood when he seeks insurance, the Company's Surveyor neglects to thoroughly inform himself respecting the property, the policy is made out, the premium paid, and the assured feels certain that if his premises are burned he will be able to recover almost the entire amount for which he has paid the premium. Under these circumstances he is careless concerning the safety of his premises, and in the course of time they take fire and burn. The insured makes out a proof of his loss, and by dint of hard swearing swells the grand total to an amount as near the face of the policy as he can, and presents it to the Company. The officers have no means of ascertaining how truthful the statements are, and probably settle with the insured on the basis of his allegations. If the Surveyor had performed his duty, the officers of the Company would doubtless have had evidence sufficient to have enabled them to dispute the claim, and have forced a settlement on a more equitable basis.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

A short time ago a company in this City was applied to by a person carrying on a small business on the east side of the City, for insurance. The Company's Surveyor was sent to the store and made a cursory examination, finding that the stock and fixtures were worth in the neighborhood of $100. The proprietor stated that he intended to increase his stock, and asked for an insurance of $1,000. Strange as it may seem, the application was recommended by the Surveyor, and a policy was issued by the Company. It is almost needless to say that the property was burned not many months after. The circumstances attending the fire were suspicious, and the man was arrested, but after a protracted investigation no positive proof was adduced against him, and he was discharged by the Magistrate.

In another case a policy for $1,500 was issued to a party who had but $400 worth of property in his premises. The Surveyor passed it, the Company eagerly grasped at the premium, and the property was burned. An investigation followed, which resulted in the discharge of the man for want of evidence; but he had not the assurance to demand the amount for which he was insured, and suddenly left the City.

Instances are on record where agents of companies have been allowed to survey the risks they solicited. In these cases the temptation on the part of the agent to deceive the Company is great and cannot be withstood. Policies have been written for amounts much larger than the value of the property, and in case of fire the companies would, in all probability, be sadly victimized. Occasionally a fire occurs, and then the truth comes out, but no profit is taken by the lesson taught, the companies declaring that they cannot find time to have such "trifling" risks thoroughly examined.

Companies are the first to raise

THE CRY OF FRAUD

when a fire occurs in premises where the loss is fully covered by insurance. The fact that the insured is entirely protected by his policy is considered almost convincing proof, in the estimation of the officers of the Company, that the victim of the fire has been guilty of fraud in procuring his policy. If the circumstances under which the fire originated are such as to effectually disprove an allegation of arson, the claim is resisted to the utmost. The companies put the party to almost endless trouble, cripple him at a time when he needs every cent of his just dues, and finally, perhaps, compromise with him under circumstances highly injurious to his credit. There are exceptions, it is true, but in the majority of instances the insured stands a far better chance of prompt settlement if his loss is greatly in excess of his insurance, than if the two were about equally proportioned.

Companies which are most eager to secure business are those which should be avoided. These institutions pay high commissions to agents, are careless as to the character of the risks they take, trust entirely to the representations made without taking the trouble to have the property properly surveyed, and when they meet with a loss by fire do their best to wriggle out of paying it, even though in doing so they damage the reputation of the person insured. These are the companies in which agents can most readily parcel out risks which are deemed so hazardous that they will not be taken entire by more scrupulous companies.

THE REMEDY

for this state of things lies with the companies. The Board of Underwriters should take action in the premises by establishing stringent rules for the government of all companies associated in the Board, and then see that these rules are rigidly enforced. No risk should be taken unless it has been thoroughly surveyed, and even then the assured ought to be required to assume a certain percentage of the loss himself. If a property owner finds that he cannot obtain insurance under any circumstances for more than say seventy-five per cent. of the value of his goods or premises he will not be likely to destroy his property or suffer it to be destroyed by carelessness when he is certain to lose twenty-five per cent. of it himself. This plan would tend to lessen the motive for arson, and as that is decreased the crime will diminish.

THE LOEB WHISKY FRAUDS.

A Bit of History Revived—How the Thirty-third-Street Distillery was Run—Infamous Plot to Injure a Government Official.

Among the great whisky conspiracies which have been suppressed by the Government, that of the LOEB BROTHERS took a very prominent part on account of the magnitude of its operations, and the secrecy and skill with which the latter were conducted. The distillery in which the alleged frauds were perpetrated, was located at the corner of Thirty-third-street and Tenth-avenue, its ostensible owner being one THOMAS F. RAY, now a fugitive in Europe. RAY's name was only used, however, to keep the real proprietors from being known. The latter were composed of three wealthy brothers named CHARLES, AUGUSTUS and MASON LOEB, who supplied the capital with which the distillery was carried on, and who were the virtual owners. The distillery was not seized until July last, but was under official surveillance for a long time previous to that event. One of the incidents which preceded the seizure by several months, and which was conspicuously connected with the history of the distillery, was the arrest of a Federal officer named FARNHAM Z. TUCKER on a charge of blackmail. The complainant in the case was RAY, and the reason for his action, as was publicly alleged at the time, was to prevent a counter charge being made against him by TUCKER for offering bribes. TUCKER, the defendant in the case, was employed as storekeeper at the warehouse attached to the LOEB BROTHERS' distillery. He was appointed to the place in December, 1868, by the Supervisor of Internal Revenue in this City. It was a part of his duty to watch for frauds in the distillery, and it was believed, judging from the high reputation which he bore for honesty and integrity, that he would perform such duty in an impartial and conscientious manner, despite the glittering inducements which might be held out to him to act differently. His selection was found to be an excellent one for the Government, but was bad for the distillers, who, it is claimed, made three different attempts to bribe him, without success. The facts in regard to the alleged attempts at bribery were promptly communicated to Supervisor DUTCHER at the time they were made, and the latter subsequently recommended TUCKER to bring the matter to the notice of the United States District-Attorney. The representations made by TUCKER were to the effect that RAY came to him on one occasion, while he was engaged in stamping distilled spirits in the warehouse connected with the distillery, and that he placed $200 in his pocket; that after he found the bribe he endeavored to return it to RAY, but that the latter would not accept it, saying that he knew nothing about it. TUCKER further averred that $200 was put in his pocket on another occasion under similar circumstances, and that he made efforts to return the last-named amount to RAY, as he had done the former, the result being the same in both instances. A third attempt was made to bribe TUCKER, it is alleged, at a time when he was occupied in writing at his desk. This time TUCKER saw the money put in his pocket, and he took it out almost immediately and threw it after RAY while he was in the act of passing through the door, the latter stopping to pick it up before going out. After this last occurrence TUCKER was advised to carry the matter before the District-Attorney, for which purpose he procured the legal services of Mr. ROBERT D. BENEDICT. TUCKER's story was then detailed to the District-Attorney, who decided that there was good ground for criminal action against RAY. On the same day, however, RAY made his appearance at the District-Attorney's office, evidently having had premature notice of TUCKER's intention from some surreptitious source, and proceeded to charge TUCKER with attempted bribery. During the examination which afterwards followed, before Commissioner OSBORN, testimony was introduced for the prosecution which directly contradicted the statements made by TUCKER, and which caused one prominent lawyer to remark at the time that it was the grossest case of perjury he had ever witnessed.

Among the witnesses produced by RAY were two employes of his distillery, who both deposed that they had overheard TUCKER demand money from RAY, and that they had seen the latter comply with the request. In giving his evidence a serious blunder was made by the first employe, however, in swearing that he alone saw the money handed to TUCKER, for which he was obliged to look through a small hole in the painted glass door opening into RAY's office. The next witness also asserted that he was looking through the hole in question simultaneously with the first witness, and that he also saw the money transaction; and, in order to have the first employe agree with the second, the former was recalled, and was made to testify that he was in error in stating that no one but himself looked through the glass and saw the money given, and that he had since remembered that there was another person looking with him. For the defence, Mr. BENEDICT conclusively demonstrated that the hole in the glass was not large enough to admit two persons seeing through it at the same time; also that it had been scratched since the commencement of the case for the purpose of making it larger, besides showing that his client had strenuously declined bribes instead of asking for them. TUCKER's statements were used to show that the distillery had been the scene of frequent illicit whisky operations, and that mash tubs were often run off in less time than the law allowed. On the entrance of Judge PIERREPONT into office the case was dismissed on the ground that the complainant declined to appear and prosecute the matter any further. It was partially on TUCKER's information that the distillery was confiscated, and that criminal proceedings were commenced against RAY and the LOEB BROTHERS. RAY, as already announced, is now in Europe, but it may be agreeable for him to know that the $600 which he attempted to force on Mr. TUCKER is now in the hands of the Safe Deposit Company, where it has been awaiting a claimant for several months past.

An Intelligent Verdict by a Jersey Jury.

Coroner CRANE, of Hoboken, held an inquest yesterday afternoon on the body of THOMAS TRAVERS, who died at St. Mary's Hospital, from lockjaw, resulting from injuries received by the smash up of a gravel train on the Morris and Essex Railroad.

The jury, after being out some time, came in with the following verdict:

"That he died from lockjaw, and the conductor of the train was to blame for it."

Coroner CRANE declined to accept the verdict, and suggested that the following was probably about what they ought to say, which the intelligent jury assented to:

"That THOMAS TRAVERS came to his death from lockjaw, superinduced by injuries received from the upsetting of a gravel car on the Morris and Essex Railroad, at Drakesville, on the 24th of December, and they censure the conductor, —— BUSCH, for causing the accident by running the train at an unusual rate of speed."

The Metropolitan Police Mutual Aid Association.

Sergeant WILLIAM H. LEFFERTS, President of the Metropolitan Police Mutual Aid Association, has submitted his annual report for the twelve months ending Jan. 3, 1870, from which it appears that the sum of $23,420 was collected from members, and duly paid over to the families of twenty-three deceased members. The receipts for contingent fund were $399 70, of which $310 38 was expended for printing, stationery, &c., leaving a balance of $89 32 in the Treasurer's hands. The Association has lost twenty-six members by death during the past year. The President congratulates the members of the Association upon the success they have attained. It has nearly reclaimed all the ground lost by the late Burke affair, and now, on the death of a member, the widow and orphan children receive more than $1,000. They number [illegible] members, and the Association has become a fixed institution. There were nine deaths during the past quarter, during which time there was collected $4,0[illegible], and disbursed as follows: To the children of JOHN MCINTYRE, Eighteenth Precinct, $991; to the father of ROBERT O'KEEFE, Fourth Precinct, $1,010; to the widow of JAMES KIERNAN, Sanitary Company, $1,007; to the widow of JOHN ARMOUR, First Court Squad, $1,007.

ERIE'S TRIALS.

Charges of the Locomotive Builders—Messrs. Fisk and Gould in Court on a Charge of Conspiracy.

Under an indictment charging them and others with conspiracy to defraud the Rogers Locomotive Company, of Paterson, by excessive charges for transportation of locomotives, Messrs. JAMES FISK, Jr., and JAY GOULD yesterday made their appearance in Court, in that city, and gave bonds in the sum of $5,000 each to appear and answer to the charges during the coming April term. In view of the recent indignation meetings, and the endless talk among the people of Paterson on the subject of excessive freight and poor accommodations, the announcement that "Prince Erie" and his distinguished coadjutor were in town, and at Court, was sufficient to call together within the judicial precincts a goodly crowd of honest Jerseymen, eager to catch a glimpse of the two accused, the very head and front of Erie's offending. With them, under the indictment, they saw come into Court Messrs. W. M. and C. V. KASSON, proprietors of the Union Locomotive Express. All four pleaded "not guilty," and gave bonds, as above stated, Messrs. PHILIP RAFFERTY and SAMUEL SMITH becoming sureties. The indictment, which is quite lengthy, charges the accused with having conspired to rob and injure the Rogers Locomotive and Machine Company, of Paterson, by obtaining illegal fees and charges for transporting their locomotives over the Erie Railroad, by means of a combination which raised the price from $80 to $250 per locomotive. The increased cost thus entailed upon the manufacturers, who, during the year 1869 shipped from Paterson over 350 locomotives, was so great as to drive them to take refuge in the law, and hence the action. The Messrs. KASSON are the proprietors of the Kassons' Union Locomotive Express, and have an office in Paterson, directly opposite the depot, shipping, on an average, five or six locomotives thence per week. Owing to the magnitude of the interests involved, and the large number of hands employed by them, and consequently, in sympathy with the manufacturers, the proceedings occasion no little interest in Paterson, and the result will be watched for with eagerness. Messrs. FISK and GOULD returned to New-York by the 4 o'clock train.

The three hundred suits against the Erie Company, brought by citizens of Paterson for excessive charges on freight, will probably come up next week. A lively fight is anticipated.

The Doctrines of the Jewish Reformers—An Interesting Lecture by Dr. Ellinger.

Dr. M. ELLINGER, editor of the *Jewish Times* delivered a very interesting lecture last evening before the Longfellow Literary Association, in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, on the conclusion arrived at in the late "Rabbinical Conference" at Philadelphia. Movements have been heretofore inaugurated by the more liberal and enlightened Jews with a view of bringing the observances and avowed doctrines of their religion more into harmony with the spirit of the present age. Conventions for this purpose have been held in Berlin, Frankfort and other German cities, and many advanced ideas on the subject put forth, but it has been found almost impossible to overcome the obstinate prejudices and superstitions of the people sufficiently to bring the reforms into practice in the synagogues. The late conference in America went beyond all its predecessors in the thoroughness of the reforms proposed and the liberal basis which it set forth as the foundation of reformed Judaism. The resolutions of this body formed the text of Dr. ELLINGER's remarks.

The old orthodoxy of the Jews he characterized as a mummy of the past which must be discarded for a liberal and enlightened religion which is in full accord with the civilization of the day. It enjoins a belief in the inspiration of the Scriptures, and a strict observance of all the requirements of the ancient law, but the reformers deny all supernatural revelation, and inculcate a belief in the God of nature and the God of humanity. They regard the whole past history of the race as a revelation of God, and the events of the present as the best book in which to study his attributes. The whole history of the Jewish religion proves that circumstances are continually doing away with old laws, and making new, and what was orthodoxy in ancient days or in the Middle Ages may be absurdity now. The first declaration of the Rabbi, in the late conference was that the object of their religion was not the restoration of the Hebrew nation under the kings of the House of David, as had been taught for so many ages, but the extension of the belief in one God, the Supreme Ruler among all the nations of the earth. They no longer regard the destruction of this nation and the dispersion of its people as a Divine dispensation for the punishment of their sins but as imposing on them the grand mission of spreading the religion of the only true God over the face of the whole earth. Formerly they clung to the idea of nationality and a final restoration to the heritage of Israel in Palestine, and thus preserved their individuality and their religion in spite of persecutions and all the convulsions and changes which had disturbed the established nations. Now they have come to be recognized as coleborers with others, and it is time to discard their ancient notions and work in harmony with the times, and so exert their full share of influence in the reforms and improvements of the day. The old prophets, in their predictions of a Messiah, alluded to the mission of the Jews as a nation among the people of the earth. The Hebrew race is the true Messiah. In matters of worship, the reformers propose to discard all prayers and ceremonies founded on the idea of animal sacrifices, and to introduce the vernacular language of the people in all the exercises of the synagogue. They also recognize the equal position of women, and the validity and importance of the modern enactments on the subject of marriage and divorce. In fact, nearly all the declarations of the reformers are fully in harmony with the most enlightened thought of the age, and deserving the attention of reflecting men.

Lectures in Aid of Destitute ex-Soldiers.

The first of a series of six lectures, to be given under the auspices of Post Phil. Kearney No. 8, Grand Army of the Republic, for the relief of disabled soldiers and sailors, took place at Irving Hall, last evening. There was a large audience in attendance. Previous to the lecture, Col. GEO. E. FARMER, commander of Post Phil. Kearney, introduced "Doesticks," (Mr. MORTIMER THOMPSON,) who proceeded to read an original poem, humorously illustrating the subject of fat men, fat babies and fat things generally. A part was devoted to the interest of the poor ex-soldiers, who were shown to be suffering and starving while the people who made money out of the war were living on the fat of the land. The poem created considerable mirth. Mr. THOMSON was followed by Hon. HORACE GREELEY, who entertained the assemblage with his popular and interesting lecture entitled "Self-made Men," which has been heretofore reported in these columns.

Labor Meetings Last Night.

The Cigar Makers are still on strike. One firm, however, has given in to the demands of the Society, and will resume work at the old rates on Monday. The men who are out of work receive $7, single men, and $10 married men, per week. The Workingmen's Union passed a resolution last night to give them aid in money, if necessary.

The German Cigar Makers' Benefit Society received $350 last night. They give a ball on the 31st inst.

The practical journeymen bakers held their quarterly meeting last night, at No. 287 Bowery. They report $160 50 received and ten members admitted for the quarter ending 18th December last.

The journeymen tailors met last evening at No. 10 Stanton-street, and elected officers, viz.: President, JACOB MORSTADT; Vice-President, CHRISTOPHER CARROLL; Corresponding Secretary, HENRY LUCKER; Financial Secretary, JOSEPH KREISS. They report having received $1,901 60 for the quarter ending 31st December.

Reported Express Robbery—$31,000 in Bonds Missing.

From the Washington Chronicle, Jan. 8.

It was said a few days since that a package containing bonds to the value of $31,000 was unaccountably missing in the Washington office of Adams Express Company. The facts seem to be that the bonds were sent by a Boston firm to be delivered to the Treasury Department and exchanged for registered bonds. As the package was sent on private account, it was not delivered at the branch office of the Company in the Treasury Department, but locked up in the safe at the general office on last Sunday morning. It appears that the package was checked off the books, but as it has not been delivered, the Company is unable to account for it.

The Superintendent of the Washington office was busily engaged in investigating the case yesterday, still his researches have thus far been unsuccessful. He entertains the opinion, however, that the package has not been stolen, but missent, that is, sent away to another point with other express matter.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

WM. C. DAVIES was arraigned before Justice DOWLING yesterday on the complaint of Colonel THOMAS B. VAN BUREN, of No. 82 Wall-street, who stated that the prisoner obtained $5 from him under pretence of being a distant relative, and destitute of means to proceed on his journey home. As DAVIES has been swindling citizens in this City for several months, the Magistrate remanded him for trial.

Additional evidence was taken before Commissioner OSBORNE, yesterday, in the case of JULIUS KNAPP, charged with intent to defraud the Government in executing a fraudulent cigar manufacturer's bond. The testimony showed that the prisoner did not possess any real estate or personal property of any considerable amount at the time he signed the bond, which was for $1,200, besides proving that he persuaded one ROSENHEIM to forge the name of one HUBBIN, of No. 7 Essex-street, to the said bond. Assistant District-Attorney JACKSON conducted the prosecution.

On and after Friday, Jan. 14, the library of the College of the City of New-York will be kept open from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M. every Friday.

On the announcement of the transfer of Justice LEDWITH from the Second to the Third District Police Court, on Thursday, Mr. Justice COX took his seat on the Bench of the Second (Jefferson Market) District. His clerks are Messrs. HOUGHTALIN and GOLDEY. Baron SCHLEICHED is retained as interpreter. Judge LEDWITH will preside next week at Essex Market Court, and he will be succeeded in the Jefferson Market Police Court by Judge SHANDLEY.

A singular coincidence in death occurred during the week in this City. On Tuesday Mrs. JANE WAINWRIGHT, aged 58, was found dead in her bed at No. 18 Thomas-street, life having been apparently extinct for over two days. Yesterday morning ROBERT WAINWRIGHT, the husband, and 60 years of age, was also found dead in bed. Coroner FLYNN investigated both cases, and ascertained death had resulted from natural causes.

A correspondent suggests that the dangerous naphtha or gasoline, with which kerosene is almost invariably mixed, can easily be got rid of by simply placing the can or jar of kerosene, cork out, in boiling water in the open air for an hour or so, when the heat of the water will have evaporated or dispelled the dangerous element.

Dr. WM. S. LANDSBERG lectured on the social and political relations of women, before the German Reading Club, at No. 200 Third-avenue, last evening. He stated that the so-called woman question had arisen from the demand for good women. The class of lost women had its origin in dissipation on the part of the men, and in poverty and luxury on their own part. This evil could be eradicated by a greater diffusion of education and material prosperity—education and property being both safeguards of morality. The suffrage was no absolute right, but only a matter of expediency. By the suffrage women would lose their good qualities, which society had a right to demand they should maintain for its benefit.

FRANCISCO ZEPADO, a Cuban, of No. 103 Park-street, quarrelled last night at No. 14 Baxter-street with a Chinaman named HENRY LEWIS. MARY LEWIS, the wife, interfered, when ZEPADO drew a small butcher's knife, and cut both the Chinaman and his wife in several places. The assailant was arrested by the Sixth Ward Police. None of the wounds are dangerous. The Police Surgeon at Headquarters failed to respond to the call made upon him until near 3 o'clock this morning, a great dereliction of duty on his part. The prisoner will be arraigned before Justice DOWLING during the forenoon.

A slight fire broke out on the second floor of No. 77 Maiden-lane, occupied by JOHN S. LAMPSON, dealer in drugs. Damage, $100. Another fire occurred in the boot and shoe store of PATRICK MULLEN, No. 1,237 Third-avenue. Damage, $100; insured in the Pacific.

JOHN BAIN, aged 20, died yesterday of injuries sustained on New Year's eve by a fall from his wagon.

JACOB STURKENROTH, of No. 150 Avenue C, was crushed to death yesterday by the machinery of JONES's brewery, at No. 180 Sixth-street.

Two inches was the depth of the snow yesterday. The weather at midnight set in clear and cold.

Rev. WM. H. MILBURN will discourse on "What a Blind Man Saw in England," in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 25, for the benefit of the mission work of St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes.

The National Land Company of this City, (agents for the sale of Kansas and Pacific Railway lands,) have just sold 48,000 acres of agricultural land situated near Abelene, Kansas, to a Scotch Emigration Association at Glasgow. The emigrants will leave Scotland during the months of February and March. The sale of the land amounted to $165,000, being at an average rate of $3 50 an acre.

The flags were hoisted on the City Hall yesterday in commemoration of the battle of New-Orleans.

Yesterday an attachment was issued against MORITZ KEVELMAN by Judge BLATCHFORD for failing to appear before Commissioner SHIELDS as a witness in the Hoffman distillery case. It is believed that inducements have been held out to him to keep away from the examination.

The examination in the case of LALOR and KANER, the two men charged with robbing a Frenchman in his own house by means of personating Custom House officers, was again adjourned by Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, owing to the non-attendance of an ex-Secret Service officer named DYE. The latter's testimony is represented to be important and necessary for the defence, but cannot be obtained at present, as he is now in Canada, in connection with the Caldwell extradition case.

During last week 113 males and 427 females were provided with situations by the Free Labor and Intelligence Bureau, in Ninth-street. The number of applicants for employment was composed of 352 males and 604 females.

United States Attorney-General HOAR appeared as counsel in a patent suit in the Circuit Court, before Judge BLATCHFORD yesterday, and attracted considerable attention.

The members of the Cooper Union Literary Club will debate the subject of Free Trade and Protection in the large hall of the Institute, on Monday evening.

The members of the "Brennan Coterie" intend giving their annual ball at the Academy of Music on Wednesday evening, and great preparations are in progress for the interesting event. This famous social organization is always successful in their efforts to assemble a select party of their innumerable friends, and the present year bids fair to eclipse all its predecessors.

EBENEZER FROTHINGHAM, a carpenter employed on a new building in One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, near Sixth-avenue, accidentally fell from a window to the ground, a distance of thirty feet, and was instantly killed. Coroner FLYNN will hold an inquest at the residence of the family at No. 350 West Eighteenth-street.

The vital statistics of last week for this City (exclusive of the public institutions on the islands) were: Deaths, 540; marriages, 242; births, 363; still births, 30. The mortality was unusually great, owing, probably, to the damp and stormy weather of the week.

PATRICK HOGAN was severely injured yesterday morning while at work laying Croton pipe in Tenth-avenue, near One Hundred and Sixtieth-street, by a derrick falling upon him. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

FRANK STANDEN yesterday fell from a street car at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street, breaking his right leg. He was taken to Mt. Sinai Hospital by the Police.

MARGARET HEALEY, 70 years of age, living at No. 351 Third-avenue, was severely injured yesterday by falling when in Third-avenue, near Thirty-eighth-street.

MARGARET JORDAN, 50 years of age, yesterday fell through a coal hole at the corner of Clinton-street and Rutgers-place, and was severely injured. She was taken to her home, No. 248 Madison-street.

BROOKLYN.

The charge recently instituted against Mr. RAYMOND S. PERRIN for "stealing" lumber from an East New-York dealer appears to have been utterly unfounded, and the result was the prompt dismissal of the accused when the examination took place. The affidavits against Mr. PERRIN were pure inventions, designed to do him incalculable harm, and the probability is that the complainant will be arrested for perjury.

Mr. ROBERT NELSON, the Supervisor of the Second Ward, had his gold watch and chain, worth $250, stolen while in KENNEDY's saloon, near the Court House, yesterday, by PATRICK NOLAN. Officer MCLAUGHLIN, of the District-Attorney's office, was sent for, and NOLAN being suspected of the theft, was asked if he knew anything of the missing property. He promptly responded, saying that he had taken the watch and chain, and that he had secreted them in an old sofa in his room, No. 21 Atlantic-street. The property was found as described, and PATRICK was committed for trial.

A temperance Convention of the Christian Ministers and Laymen of Brooklyn, will be held at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Fulton-avenue and Galatin-place, to-morrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WM. L. STONE, Esq., will read a paper on the "Buccaneers of America" before the Long Island Historical Society at the Chapel of the Packer Institute on Tuesday evening.

Rev. R. E. TERRY, the new rector of St. John's, will begin his ministrations in that Parish to-day.

The injurious effects of giving and selling to teachers and scholars, during the sessions of Sunday School, tickets for festivals, concerts, or entertainments of any kind, is the subject to be discussed at the monthly meeting of the Sunday School Union at Elm-place Congregational Church on Monday evening.

The Dental Infirmary, at No. 200 Washington-street, is open for the accommodation of all persons requiring treatment whose means are insufficient to enable them to pay for dental services elsewhere.

Mrs. ANN JACKSON, residing at Factoryville, Staten Island, was arrested yesterday on complaint of ROBERT AVERY, who charges that she drew pension money as the widow of THOS. DOCWIN, a soldier killed in the recent war, after having been married to EDWIN JACKSON, her present husband. She was held in $5,000 to await examination before U. S. Commissioner JONES.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER had a present of $5,000 from his Church at their annual meeting. A good balance for the Church to have, and a good gift for Mr. BEECHER to receive.

The permanent fund in charge of the Board of Trustees of the Widows and Orphans' Fund of the late volunteer Fire Department amounts to $65,200, an increase of $5,200 over the previous year.

Mr. WM. A. FURRY, brother of the Street Commissioner, was elected President of the Board of City Assessors yesterday.

During the month of December, 1869, 102 eye patients and 87 ear patients were received and treated at the Eye and Ear Infirmary gratuitously.

The Police made 341 arrests last week.

LONG ISLAND.

Friday evening quite a formidable row occurred near the main depot in Flushing. EDWARD FANNING cut the head of EDWARD MULLANY in a very serious manner, and it is feared that death may ensue. FANNING was arrested and locked up.

A meeting of the citizens of Riverhead was held, yesterday, to take action in reference to the proposed deepening of the Peconic River, below that place. A petition is being prepared to present to Congress asking for an appropriation in aid of this object. Riverhead is the county seat of Suffolk County, and the geographical and commercial centre of a large and growing section of country.

A bridge is about being erected across Georgica Pond, situated between East Hampton and Wainscott, which will materially shorten the distance between the two villages. The route has been surveyed, the right of way secured, and $800 and some hundred days' work subscribed towards its construction and the approaches to it. It is contemplated that upon the completion of the Sag Harbor branch of the Long Island Railroad, the mail stage to East Hampton will run from Bridge Hampton through Wainscott, making a shorter and pleasanter route.

A sensation was spoiled in Flushing yesterday by the adjournment of the trial of the Village Clerk on account of malfeasance in office, or in other words, a judicial quarrel between the outs and the ins of the Board of Trustees of that village. Something rich is promised on both sides.

Rev. Mr. PIERCE, who so mysteriously disappeared last week from West Hampton, has not yet been heard from.

The people along the line of road from Patchogue to Setauket, have taken the $140,000 in first mortgage bonds requisite for the extension of the road from its present terminus at Patchogue to Setauket, running through the villages of Brookhaven, Smithtown and Port Jefferson. The new road will be completed early in the Summer.

On Friday afternoon last, while the work of blasting the rocks in Hell Gate was going on, an accident occurred which instantly killed one of the employes named GEORGE SHINE, of Astoria. He was struck by a piece of rock and lived but a few minutes after receiving the blow.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Notwithstanding the fact that Justice TAPPEN has modified his injunction in reference to the collection of taxes in the Town of West Farms, in the matter of opening certain avenues, Mr. HAMILTON, the Receiver of Taxes, will decline to make any collections whatsoever, inasmuch as the assessment lists are made out to cover all the improvements, and which, as it is alleged, he has no power to deviate from. Consequently, all improvements and all collections of taxes will be at a stand until the whole subject in litigation shall have been settled.

A lad, whose name could not be ascertained, was knocked down and run over by the fire-engine of Jackson Engine Company No. 4, of Morrisania, on Friday night, and thereby so seriously injured that no hopes of recovery are entertained. The engine, which weighs 3,500 pounds, passed the entire length of his body and face.

NEW-JERSEY.

Friday evening Chief Engineer CARHUFF presented to the Common Council of Newark his annual report. There were in 1869 seventy-four fires and forty-six false alarms. The total loss by fire amounted to $137,598 77, of which $103,219 77 was covered by insurance. There are in service seven steamers, two trucks, and one hose carriage. Thirty new hydrants have been put up in different parts of the city during the past year.

East Newark collected last year taxes amounting to $4,725 89, and paid out $5,725 89. The total amount of assessment for 1869 was $8,629 77, leaving $2,904 08 uncollected for last year.

Yesterday noon, DANIEL P. HARDY, a car shifter at Communipaw Ferry, was run over by a train and got his ankle badly crushed. Amputation was considered necessary.

A fire broke out yesterday morning in the liquor store of MCLAUGHLIN BROS., in Grand-street, in Jersey City. The flames were extinguished before much damage had been done. The loss did not exceed $300.

At a late hour on Friday night a man named VAN SELLER was arrested in Hudson City on a charge of having abandoned and maltreated his wife. He had taken up quarters with another woman. His wife traced him to his new abode, and with her child in her arms presented herself before him. This so enraged him that he struck her a blow in the face with his fist and felled her to the ground. Bleeding and cut she appeared before Recorder ALDRIDGE and had issued the warrant under which VAN SELLER was taken in custody.

A Curious Story from Rome.

From the Boston Traveller, Jan. 7.

A correspondent of the *Traveller*, writing from Rome, tells the following remarkable story respecting the early life of the Pope. It is certain that there is some mystery in connection with his taking the vows of the priesthood, and this narrative may help to solve it. Speaking of the appearance of the Pope, who is now a fine-looking man, and who must have been a noble specimen of manhood in his youth, the writer says:

"Those who are nearest to him, and who ought to know him well, say he is a very kind-hearted man, but is dreadfully afflicted by his ministers and agents, who ought to do his bidding, but who would use him for their own worldly purposes. The world at large does not know that fifty or sixty years ago he was engaged to be married to a Miss FOSTER, the daughter of an Irish bishop, and the sister of the Countess DE SALIS, famous at that period in Italian society, and that the young lady and her friends waited at the altar of the Church of S. Luigi de Francesi (near the present Post Office) for Count MASTAI-FERRETTI to appear and complete his marriage vows, and that they waited and waited in vain, because the young Count never came. Nor is the world aware that the explanation given to her before her death was that his Jesuit relations had forcibly abducted him and sent him abroad under oath of secrecy, which he never divulged till after he was Pope, and that this he caused to be communicated to her, to ease his own conscience and her broken heart. I mention this because the Pope is now living, and that he and his Jesuit friends may question it or confirm it, as they please. I hold the document at length in my own hand which tells the whole story, communicated by one of her near relations, and given me by one whom the venerable Count personally knows, and has conversed with and smiled upon since he has occupied the papal throne."

Platform of the New-Hampshire Republicans.

The resolutions adopted by the Republicans of New-Hampshire at their State Convention in Concord, on Friday, are as follows:

The Republicans of New-Hampshire, in delegate convention assembled, hereby renew and reaffirm their allegiance to the principles of liberty, equality and impartial suffrage, which underlie our republican institutions, and are the hope of the oppressed in every land.

Resolved, That the Administration of President Grant has our hearty approval and highest admiration for the vigor, integrity, and statesmanship which have already brought the prestige of the National Government back to that of the better and purer days of the Republic.

Resolved, That the extinguishment of more than seventy-six millions of the national debt during the first ten months of the administration of President GRANT furnishes the surest guarantee that it will continue to administer the affairs of the Government with prudence and wisdom.

Resolved, That the demand of the recent Democratic State Convention for the taxation of the United States bonds, and their payment in depreciated currency, is only another form of repudiation, in entire harmony with the character and conduct of the men and party who, at the time of their issue, denounced these bonds as worthless rags.

Resolved, That the burdens of the excise, tariff and all other public taxes should be so adjusted and apportioned as to bear mainly upon luxuries and accumulated wealth and as lightly as possible upon labor and articles essential to the support and enjoyment of life.

Resolved, That we demand and expect of the General Government the most rigid economy in the public expenditures and finances, integrity and impartiality in the execution of the laws.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the abolition of the franking privilege, and also of abolishing the enormous expense consequent upon the publication and distribution of vast quantities of worthless documents and reports.

Resolved, That the nominal restoration of the former relations of any State to the Union, accomplished by fraud, and followed by a predetermined violation of the fundamental conditions of restoration, accomplished by violence, bloodshed and new acts of revolution, is null and void, and that, as in the case of Georgia, Congress is bound by appropriate legislation to enforce the conditions of reconstruction, to maintain a republican form of government, and to prevent the murder of white or black citizens for political reasons.

Resolved, That the action of the Democratic Legislature of New-York in rescinding the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the National Constitution, is a blow aimed at impartial suffrage, a step alike subversive of the peace and liberties of the country.

Resolved, That the leaders of the Democratic Party, who advised the slaveholders to rebel, and promised and endeavored to aid them, even by bloodshed at the North, are moral traitors, and equally responsible with JEFFERSON DAVIS and ROBERT E. LEE for the precious lives lost in defence of the Union, and for all the suffering and sorrow caused by the rebellion. With such a record, they have no right to ask an injured and indignant people to intrust power and authority to them, or the party which they lead.

Resolved, That in view of the widespread and alarming ravages of intemperance in our State, we hail the revival of the temperance reform as calculated to arrest the evil and arouse public sentiment to demand a strict enforcement of the laws.

Resolved, That in a republican Government, sustained by the affections and votes of the whole people, the interests of the laboring classes should be first considered in the legislation of the State and nation; and all measures honestly proposed and wisely designed to promote the moral and material prosperity of the industrial classes, should and will receive the ready and earnest support of the Republican Party.

Resolved, That the welfare and prosperity of the community should be the controlling motive and inducement for all legislation, State or national; that neither railroad nor other wealthy and powerful corporations should ever be permitted to direct or control it to the detriment of the great body of citizens; and that corporations should only be created or sustained when they subserve the public good, and are managed in the interest, as well of the people as of their stockholders.

Resolved, That we are in favor of renewed efforts to develop the resources of New-Hampshire; in favor of promoting the extension of railroads in our State, and of legislation for the abolition of free passes and for the reduction of fares and freights.

Resolved, That we commend to the people of New-Hampshire for reelection Governor ONSLOW STEARNS. His administration of the State Government has been able, honest and economical; we pledge our undivided support and a triumphant reelection by the people whom he has so faithfully served.

Resolved, That we pledge to our candidate, CHARLES S. GAGE, this day nominated for Railroad Commissioner, our cordial support.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

Rev. GEO. PEARCE is the oldest missionary in India. He has labored there for forty-three years.

Rev. E. K. FULLER, of New-York, has accepted a call to the Second Baptist Church in New-London, Conn.

Rev. D. W. THURSTON has been expelled from the "Free Methodists," for having taught that "women may wear flowers and ribbons on their hats."

Rev. Dr. GANNETT has resigned the pastorate of the Arlington-street Unitarian Church, which he has held for over forty-five years.

Rev. Dr. MARCH, of this City, is going to spend some time in Europe and the Holy Land.

Rev. J. M. STURTEVANT, Jr., is to supply the New-England Church, New-York, late Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT's.

Rev. J. D. W. PERRY has declined an invitation to the rectorship of St. John's, Brooklyn, L. I.

Rev. Mrs. HANAFORD (Unitarian) is about to ordain her own son to the work of the ministry.

The Holyoke (Mass.) Young Men's Christian Association has voted to admit women to membership.

There are one hundred and sixty churches in Baltimore.

A musical Convention is to be held at the Methodist Church, in Meriden, Conn., four days of this month.

Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, of Boston, is writing the history of the Sandwich Island Mission.

Hon. W. E. DODGE has subscribed $50,000 toward the $300,000 necessary for the change of location of the Union Theological Seminary.

The *Congregationalist* proposes the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the departure and arrival of the Pilgrims.

Rev. A. SWAZY is to be editor-in-chief of the new denominational paper to be started in Chicago.

The Presbyterian Synod of Georgia has determined to remove the Oglethorpe University to Atlanta.

The Universalists in the United States have 792 societies and 588 ministers.

Dr. ROBERT BRECKINRIDGE, of Danville, Ky., proposes to withdraw from the Presbyterian Church.

The Bishops who have been summoned to attend the Council at Rome, receive a daily allowance of eight francs from the Pope, and are lodged gratis.

The Trinity Church at Woodbridge, N. J., has just celebrated its one hundredth anniversary.

Every organized town in Dakotah is now occupied by the Episcopal Church.

Rev. E. B. FAIRFIELD, LL. D., has left the Baptist Church and joined the Congregational.

The First Presbyterian Church of Mansfield, Ohio, was organized in 1810.

The congregation of the Circular Church, Charleston, S. C., which was nearly ruined in the rebellion, are making efforts to rebuild their church.

The Episcopal Diocese of Albany reports for last year contributions to the amount of $191,404; also 772 confirmations and 7,946 members.

Bishop KINGSLEY, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now on a visit to the missions of that Church in the East, was at Hong Kong, China, Dec. 1.

The annual conference of the M. E. Church in Georgia was held at Atlanta, in the woods, because no suitable house was open to them in the city. Bishop SIMPSON presided, and his patriotic utterances during the war were brought up as reasons for refusing the use of regular church edifices.

Of the 191 Congregational churches in New-Hampshire, 36 are vacant; of the 200 ministers, 47 are without charge; of the 18,046 members, 5,096 are males, and 13,260 females.

In Nevada, the church membership is less than one fiftieth of the entire population. The Congregationalists and Baptists have no organizations.

The Baptists of Iowa number about 20,000, which is a gain of 2,000 over last year.

Presbyterian churches, says the *Independent*, have been organized at Cheyenne, Laramie, Ogden and Corinne, on the Pacific Railroad. They are without pastors, and invitation is extended to men of energy, tact and small families.

Mayor BRUSH, of Pittburg, is trying to suppress the Sunday trade in liquor. One Sunday he had before him forty-seven prisoners, the next week only three.

The *Jewish Messenger* has entered upon its [illegible]urteenth year. Its contents for the week are unusually attractive.

Bishop CLARKSON recently consecrated Grace Church, Columbus, Neb., a beautiful church 100 miles west of Omaha.

A meeting of Presbyterians has been held in London in favor of a revision of our authorized version of the Bible.

There are 353 Sunday Schools in Philadelphia; teachers, 10,477; whole number of scholars, 105,422.

The first Synod of the Reformed Church of North America met in Philadelphia 120 years ago, composed of thirty-one ministers. Now the Synod has 200 delegates, representing 550 ministers, 1,200 congregations and 250,000 baptized souls.

Nine-tenths of the population of Berlin profess the Protestant faith, and only one-tenth are Catholics and Jews.

At the celebration of the Lord's Supper in Bradford, by Rev. Mr. KINGSBURY's Church, the silver goblets used by the church in 1730 were made use of.

Since 1854, it is stated that the Methodist churches of Brooklyn have increased from 19 to 48; Episcopal from 26 to 32; Baptist from 10 to 26; Roman Catholic from 9 to 26; Presbyterian from 15 to 26; Congregational from 11 to 17; Unitarian from 1 to 3, while all others have decreased from 14 to 12.

The *Freeman's Journal* (Roman Catholic) of New-York, gives the opinion and purpose of Roman Catholics in regard to the public schools. It says: "The Catholic solution of this muddle about Bible or no Bible in schools, is 'hands off.' We do not want to be taxed for Protestant or godless schools."

It is not generally known that the Empress EUGENIE's confessor, Monsieur BAUER, is a converted Jew, a Hungarian by birth.

The *Western Catholic* announces that Dr. THOMAS FOLEY, of the arch-diocese of Baltimore, has been appointed Bishop of Pergamo, *in partibus infidelium*.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 8—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅝ for money, and 92⅞ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 86¾; 1865, Old, 86¼; 1867, 85¼; Ten-forties, 84⅛; Illinois Central, 102¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 25¼; Erie Railway Shares, 17⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens quiet; Middling Uplands, 11⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 4d. ⅌ cental for California White; 8s. 1d. for No. 2 Red Western, and 8s. 3d. for Red Winter. Flour, 22s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. for Western Canal.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—The Bourse opened firm. Rentes, 74f. 22c.

ANTWERP, Jan. 8.—Petroleum opened firm and unchanged.

LONDON, Jan. 8—1:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅝ for money, and 92⅞ for the account. American Securities closed quiet; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 86¾; 1865, Old, 86¼; 1867, 85¼; Ten-forties, 84⅛; Erie Railway Shares, 17⅛; Illinois Central, 102¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 25¼.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes, 74f. 75c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8—1:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed quiet; Middling Uplands, 11⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 8s. 6d. for No. 2 Red Western.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 104s. ⅌ tierce of 304 lbs. for New Extra Prime Mess. Bacon, 58s. ⅌ cwt. for New Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 45s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

PARIS, Jan. 8—3:30 P. M.—The Bourse is now firm. Rentes, 74f. 57c.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 8.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened heavy and quiet, at 91⅞@91¾ for the issue of 1862.

HAVRE, Jan. 8.—Cotton opened quiet both on spot and afloat.

PARIS, Jan. 8—6 P. M.—The Bourse is buoyant. Rentes, 74f. 80c.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 8.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed quiet.

HAVRE, Jan. 8.—Cotton closed quiet and steady.

ANTWERP, Jan. 8.—Petroleum closed firm and unchanged.

BREMEN, Jan. 8.—Petroleum closed flat at 6 thalers 20 groats.

HAMBURG, Jan. 8.—Petroleum closed flat at 14 marc bancos 14 schilling.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship San Salvador, for Savannah.—Otto Mehlen, Peter Dieter, H. D. Borckman, Arch. J. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Yale, H. A. Wilson, F. Halstead, Lucius D. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Crane, James Bell, wife and servant, Geo. W. Bird, Dr. A. Hern, H. B. Aylesworth, John Babb, James Lawson, C. W. Hawley, Miss E. Kavannah, E. C. Pappe, John Levitre, Jas. U. Bates, T. H. Green, W. F. Gay, L. Hexter, J. S. Stevenson, R. C. Smith, wife and 2 children, W. Wewman, F. J. Pilgrew, C. H. Mallon, Miss J. Lima, Miss C. Larouf, T. D. Hennessy, W. F. Morris, Henry Peters, J. W. Mason, W. D. Birchall, Louis Pass.

JAN. 8.—*In steamship St. Laurent, for Havre.*—Rev. Arthur Lawrence, Mrs. Mary A. Ruggles, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Taber, Misses M. F. and Cornelia Taber, E. S. Murray, Mr. F. W. Otheman, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Rhoads, M. D. Kalopothes, Mrs. Amos N. Beckwith, Miss Beckwith, J. Murray Forbes, Mrs. J. Kirkpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. Chaffee, N. L. Green, R. Wytlenbach, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Howland, Mr. Darthey, John Loughran, V. Cassel, Mrs. J. L. Goolidge, Mrs. E. Sasse, Misses Louise and Jeanne Sasse, Eugene Chauvet, Mrs. A. Gradot, Mr. Weil, Mrs. B. Weibel, T. J. Anderson, Eugene Marchand, Victor Balus, M. Loury, L. A. Osbrun, Mr. Jouvin, Mr. Le Bouvier, Mr. and Mrs. Brulle and family, Corecco Pietro, Mr. Sergent, Mr. and Mrs. Picard and family, Pierre Thuilers, Eugene Noizet, Mrs. Noak, Mr. Mallett, Jean Lomas, Mrs. Marie Therise, Mrs. Helene Grevin and child, Mr. Chenot, Mrs. L. Chanuler, Mrs. Peschen, A. B. McCreamy, Mr. Lewis.

In steamship Montgomery, for Savannah.—C. Sidney, G. H. Hancock, John Marvel, John Lane, J. Brophy, E. R. Richardson, F. A. Price, D. Gunn, Mrs. Berney, Chas. Clary and lady, W. H. Wallace, John Timpson, Charles Frain and lady.

JAN. 8.—*In steamship England, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Warner, John Wilkie, Geo. Bell, Thos. Comfort, John Farrer, Mrs. John Farrer, W. Blackburn, J. Baldwin, James H. Coe, D. Whittaker, W. H. Ward, Charles Hicks, Geo. Liddons.

JAN. 8.—*In steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool.*—Mary Fahy, E. H. Dunn, Gustav Boy, A. Murray, W. A. Murray, J. Cole, Morris Thompson, Master Harry Thompson, John Green, James Cowan, Wm. Russel, Mr. Lackerberry, D. Merrick, Mr. Brice, Rev. Hugh Graham.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 24 | Sun sets...... 4 51 | Moon sets..11 07

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..12 32 | Gov. Island. 1 21 | Hell Gate.. 1 48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Jan. 8.

Cleared.

Steamships America, (N. G.,) Buessius, Bremen, &c., Oelrichs & Co.; De Soto, Morton, New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, Robert Lowden; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., Philips & Brown; Isaac Bell, Bourne, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steamship Co.; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Brunette, Doane, Philadelphia, J. Lorillard.

Bark Columbus, (N. G.,) Ihlder, Amsterdam, Herman Koop & Co.; Leonide, (Br.,) Martin, Glasgow, W. Nelson, Jr.; Mendota, Perry, Havana, Miller & Houghton.

Brigs Katahdin, Saunders, Oporto, H. W. Loud & Co.; Cavadonga, (Br.,) ——, Gibraltar and a market, H. E. Sprague; Clara Pickens, Rogers, New-Orleans, H. H. Brigham; Leopoldine, (N. G.,) Kaestop, Rio Janeiro, Funch, Edye & Co.; Le Creole, (Dutch,) Spaakhaver, Curacoa, Dovale & Co.; Niagara, (Br.,) Goupe, Cienfuegos, Edmiston & Co.

Schrs. Riverdale, Brown, York River, Va., S. O. Flinn & Co.; Dart, Johnson, Stamford; Petronella, (Br.,) Emery, Wanks River, Nic., J. Leavcraft; Clara Sawyer, Sawyer, Demerara, F. W. Whitney; R. T. Woolsey, Johnson, Philadelphia, W. B. Vandersmith; W. Merrill, Hawkins, Baltimore, W. B. Vandersmith; W. Gillum, McCaffey, Philadelphia; Othello, Eldridge, Boston; A. W. Thompson, Lawson, New-Haven, G. E. Rackett & Bro.

Arrived.

Steamship Victor, Gates, New-Orleans Jan. 1, and S. W. Pass 2d, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Catharine Whiting, Howe, Fernandina, Fla., with mdse. and passengers to Florida Railroad Co.

Steamship Wm. P. Clyde, Morgan, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores, &c., to James Hand.

Steamship Varuna, Spencer, Galveston Dec. 30, via Key West Jan. 3, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Mariposa, Kemble, New-Orleans Jan. 1, 10 A. M., and S. W. Pass at 5 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Morgan, Quick, New-Orleans Jan. 1, 10 A. M., via S. W. Pass 2 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Fred. Baker.

Steamship B. C. Knight, Denis, Washington, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Phillips & Brown.

Bark Argonaut, (of Sunderland,) Sanderson, Shanghae 119 ds., with teas to order. Passed Anjier Oct. 3, the Cape of Good Hope Nov. 12, came to the westward of St. Helena, and had light S. E. trades to the equator, which we crossed Dec. 16, in lon. 32. Jan. 3 and 4, in lat. 32 11, lon. 71 40, encountered a gale from S. W. to N. W., during which lost and split sails, and shipped great quantities of water.

Brig Mary A. Chase, (of Portland,) Dolan, Matanzas 12 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to Baxter & Merrill. Had moderate weather till Jan. 5, to the northward of Barnegat, where we encountered a gale from S. E. to S. W., during which stove after skylight, broke wheel, and severely injured the man who was steering at the time.

Schr. Henry Hubbard, Manson, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. M. M. Hamilton, Brown, New-Haven.

Schr. Panther, Hill, Norwich, for Rondout.

Schr. Sterling, Allen, New-Haven.

Schr. Geo. Washington, Peck, Stamford.

Schr. F. C. Schmitz, Curtis, Bridgeport.

Schr. John Brooks, Fox, Bridgeport.

Schr. Old Zach, Lynch, New-Haven.

Schr. Hydrangea, Gillis, New-Haven.

Schr. Judge Runyon, Hocking, New-Haven.

Schr. Hattie S. Collins, Hill, New-Haven.

Schr. Hase, McName, Greenwich.

Schr. R. T. Graham, Wilson, Bridgeport.

Schr. E. F. Meaney, Lewis, New-Haven.

Schr. Phenix, Taylor, Norwich.

Schr. Geo. Meringer, Hickman, Boston.

Schr. Josephine, Ball, Bridgeport.

Schr. S. P. Goodwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

WIND—At sunset, fresh, N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships America, for Bremen; St. Laurent, for Havre; Caledonia, for Glasgow; City of Baltimore and England, for Liverpool; De Soto, for Havana and New-Orleans; Geo. Washington and Crescent City, for New-Orleans; Mercedita, for Fernandina; San Salvador and Montgomery, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Isaac Bell, for Washington; bark John Campbell, for London; schr. Maria Gage, for Charleston.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—Arr. steamer Centipede, from Philadelphia; ship Calcutta, from Riga; bark Wm. Brown, from Rotterdam.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 8.—Sld. steamer Amazon, Liverpool; schr. Black Dick, Matanzas, for Portland, (leaky.)

Off the port—Ship Southern Chief, Genoa.

Sld. steamers Champion, New-York; Maryland, Baltimore; schrs. J. M. Richards, Baltimore; D. V. Streaker, Wilmington, N. C.; D. Collins, do.; Admiral, Savannah.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 8, A. M.—Arr. brig Kate Foster, Elizabethport, for Portland; schrs. Mary, Rockport, Me., for Charleston; Altoona, Boston, for Baltimore; W. H. Atwood, do., for St. Marys, Md.; E. H. King, Machias, for New-York; Veto, Thomaston, for do.

Sld. schr. Galena.

P. M.—Arr. brig Regina, (Br.,) Turk's Island Dec. 1, via Wilmington, N. C., for Boston; schrs. Rebecca S. Warren, Baltimore, for Portland; Atlanta, [illegible], for New-York.

7th, A. M.—Arr. schr. Loretta, Baltimore, for Portland.

Sld. schrs. Frank Atwood, E. S. Wright, Cora Morrison, Alice P. Higgins, Texas, D. Baker, W. H. Atwood.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 8.—Sld. steamer Niagara. Blowing a gale from northwest.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—Arr. ships Agra, from Sydney; Sparkling Dew, from Austria; Golden Empire and Lota, from Chili.

Sld. Sperana, for London.

8th.—Arr. Roughy, Boston; Siwa, Newcastle, N. S. W.

Cld. Charger, for Hong Kong, with 13,000 barrels of flour; Wennington, for Liverpool, with 24,000 sacks of wheat.

Sld. Ellen Austin, Callao.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 8.—Arr. steamship Virgo, from New-York.

Cld. steamships Oriental, for Boston; Tonawanda, for Philadelphia; barks E. A. Cochrane, for Boston; Carl George, for Bremen; schooner Ida Birdsall, for New-York; steamer San Jacinto, for New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 8.—Arr. steamers Fairbanks, New-York; James A. Gary, Baltimore.

G. F. GILMAN.

TEAS.

NO. 129 FRONT-ST.,

New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.